

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ:
OR, THE
PICTURE
OF THE
Late King James

Further drawn to the LIFE.

In which is made manifest by several ARTICLES,
That the whole Course of his Life hath been
a continued Conspiracy against the *Protestant*
Religion, Laws and Liberties of the Three
Kingdoms.

In a Letter to himself.

PART II.

By TITUS OATES, D. D.

L O N D O N,

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THE BAZILICA

OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

IN THE CITY OF ROME

BY THE VENERABLE FATHER

JOHN BAPTISTE

DESSAULLES

OF THE ORDER OF THE

REDAUCTION

OF THE BAZILICA

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DESSAULLES

T-O

His most Excellent Majesty

WILLIAM III.

By the Grace of God,

And the Choice of the Good People of *England*,

Of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*,

Rightful and Lawful KING,

Defender of the Faith, and the Restorer of our

L A W S and L I B E R T I E S,

As well as the

Victorious P R O T E C T O R of Oppress'd *Europe*;

T I T U S O A T E S, D. D.

His Faithful, Dutiful and Loyal Subject and

Servant, most humbly dedicates this ensuing

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ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ:

Or, The Second Part of the
Picture of the Late King *JAMES*.

S I R,

WE that are English Men, do all, from the greatest to the least, know that it is not only our Duty, but our Interest too, to preserve and maintain the Rights and Franchises of our Country; by which means we are to this Day the freest People in all *Europe*. This Character is true to your woful Experience; and notwithstanding the Clamours of your *French* Partisans abroad, and your Cut-throats here at home, we are so far from deserving the Name and infamous Character of being a People, that are not only Headstrong but Inconstant, that it shews us to be a most considerate and understanding People in the World. I must confess, that your Brother of *France* had a great Influence upon you and your Brother's Counsels; and his Example, your Brother and Self were resolved should be the Platform by which you would enlarge your Power, beyond the Limits prescribed by the Constitution of this Kingdom. But the Eyes of the Nation being opened, and seeing your Brother and your Self beginning to act like your said Brother of *France*, the People of *England* did presently put a stop to your Designs, without the least Respects to your Dignity: For the People of *England* saw how Sovereign Authority reigned in *France*, as independent from the Laws, as in *Turkey*: They, I say, saw the Face of the Kingdoms of *Swedenland* and *Denmark* changed, by introducing Hereditary Succession, whereas they were Elective before. They well considered the State of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, which in former Ages was the Seat of Liberty, disfigured by the like Innovation. Nay, *Poland*, that boasts so much of having preserved her Antient Laws intire, they find hath suffered many injurious Alterations. But these Designs of yours against *England* have, to all Intents and Purposes failed, to your Shame and Disgrace; and the English Nation remains still intirely honourable, for being a wise and prudent People; in basting all your wicked Purposes of changing the Government into down-right Slavery, and the Religion of the Kingdom into down-right Popery and Idolatry.

Truly, Sir, a Nation of less Sense than the English, might have been imposed upon as to Religion, and of less Bravery, might have been frightened into a Submission to an Arbitrary Power, and might have been brought to that villanous servile Temper of neglecting their Liberty, till it was too late to recover it again. None but a parcel of impudent ignorant Jesuits and Priests, and Cut-

throats, Rogues and Banditti, unacquainted with the Constitution of our Nation, could ever have hoped to have carried two such Points, as Popery and Arbitrary Power both at once, upon a People so jealous of their Liberties as the People of *England* are, and who hate Idolatry and Superstition above all other People in the World.

I pray, *Sir*, who have been your wise Counsellors? The Vermin you have left behind you, say, they know nothing of the Business; and tho some of them were impudent enough in your Brother's Reign, and your's, to have cut Throats, robbed Churches, fired Cities, disturbed the Peace of the whole Universe, now draw in their Horns, and plead profound Ignorance, as if they knew nothing of the intended Subversion of the well-established Government of this Nation, both in Church and State; nay, the Villains, with the Whore in the *Proverbs*, wipe their Mouths, and say, they have done no Wickedness. Let your blessed Counsellors be who they will, you cannot but find that either they judged you fit for nothing else but to be imposed upon, or else I'll assure you they were much out in their Politicks: And this you must judg to be a Truth, if you will but consider, that if you had undertook any thing but the subduing *England* to Popery, and the exercise of an Arbitrary Power to that End, your exceeding great Revenue, and your reputed personal Valour amongst those who knew you not, and the undeserved Fame that you got both at Home and Abroad; in truth, the defeating of the Expedition of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, would have gone near to have effected it. Nay, *Sir*, give me leave to tell you, that if you had, in the beginning of *October*, 1688, frankly granted all the Proposals made by the Prelats of the Church of *England*, and suffered a Parliament to have met, and given up your villanous Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and your dispensing Vermine, and other wicked Ministers of State, to Justice, and permitted the Birth of the pretended Pr. of *Wales* to have been debated and determined in Parliament, it would in all probability have defeated the great and glorious Design of the Prince of *Orange*. But, *Sir*, instead of this, you were obstinately resolved to prosecute your pretended Succession, your dispensing and suspending Power, and your more than damnable Ecclesiastical Commission, further to carry on your wicked Designs and Purposes, hoping to baffle the Prince of *Orange*; but the Nation saw thro your Project, and so you lost all. And I suppose that you could not but see that all was gone, and that the Kingdom was departed from you, your Son-in-Law and Daughter not excepted: Therefore by and with the Advice of that part of your Worthy Council you had with you, you provide for the safety of your Italian Comrade: and her supposed Son: And in order thereunto, three Coaches each with six Horse, and a strong Guard, and Father *Petre*, on the 10th of *December*, 1688 about three or four of the Clock in the Morning, away they trudg to *Gravesend*, where the Royal Cargo was put aboard a Yacht for *France*, and about four in the Afternoon they arrived at *Callais*.

Well, *Sir*, what did you in the mean time? Truly, you finding that there were no great hopes of retrieving your State, and that Popery and Arbitrary Power would not do, you leave *London*, and was resolved to follow your Gentlewoman; but, *proh Dolor*: I understand that you met with a strange Misfor-

tune at *Feverham*, for you having put your self into a small Smack, commanded by one *Saunders*, you for shelter was forced to take up into *East-Swale*, which is, if I am not out, on the Eastern part of the *Ile of Sheppey*, in order to the taking in of Ballast; where the Inhabitants were about searching for some of your Rogues, who had the Courage at last to run away, I cannot tell whether *Jenner* was in their Company or no: But these honest Fellows met with your Vessel, and having seized it, they found your sweet Face, attended by Sir *Edw. Hales* and Mr. *Labady*; you not being known at first, you were, with your Company, very coarsly used; and I think you were eased of the trouble of that Gold and those Jewels you had about you: But your Friends and Allies here in *London* hearing where you were, and what a tattered Condition you were in, they took Compassion upon you, and sent some Friends to you to intreat your Return to *London*. But if that you persisted in your Resolution to leave the Nation, they were to see you safe on board any Ship you would make choice of; but you returned to *London*, and you were graciously pleased to let the Prince of *Orange* know, that you were very much disposed to return back to *Rocheſter*; which I think was as readily granted, as was heartily desired. Whereupon Guards were appointed, and so to *Rocheſter* you go; this, I think, was on the 15th of *December*, and you staid at *Rocheſter* till the 23d: Then, with *Jenner's* Courage, you left us to shift for our selves, your one pair of Heels being of greater use to you than any two pair of Hands you had made use of seven Years before.

Well then, what do we in the mean time? Then we thought it necessary to provide for our selves; and with much comfort I received the News of your first departure, and of taking and seizing that Villain *Jeffries*, your *Quondam* Chancellor, a Rogue that had a Noble Character given him by your Brother, That he had neither Law, nor Sense, nor Manners, but had the Impudence of ten *carted Whores*; yet he served him for a Lord Chief Justice, for that King had some to murder, and he knew *Jeffries* was impudent enough to do the Job, tho' of never so deep a Die. And he served you for a Chancellor; but if I am not out in my Account, you left him in the Lurch, notwithstanding all the good Services that he had done you in the *West* and elsewhere, and so he became a Prey to the Mob, and had several lusty Promises of being sent into another World: But glad he was to escape into Jail, where he ended his villainous Life, to the grief of several honest Men, who had great hopes of his being made a publick Example for all his Rogueries by him committed, as well when he was a Scandal to the Bar, as a Reproach to the Bench.

But, Sir, not to defile my Soul with the remembrance of such a murdering Villain, I return to your good Self; You having left your Host at *Rocheſter*, you left not your self without a Testimony of your being fearfully and wonderfully Wife. And notwithstanding all your Courage and Bravery, you was contented to slip through the back Door, in order to your intended Voyage to your dear Brother of *France*; yet you thought fit that we should remember that we had once a gracious King, therefore to bless the Nation, you would leave a small Token of your Love in a piece of Paper, which you ordered to be published; and in obedience to your Commands it was accordingly published: And it coming to my Hands, I read it; and at the first reading I thought it had been your

last Speech and Confession, and should not have been convinced that it was any thing else, had it been dated from *Whitehall* as it was from *Rocheſter*. I ſuppoſe you may have forgotten it, and therefore to reſreſh your Memory, you have it here in words at length, and not in Figures, the Title of it is moſt excellent, it is called,

His Maſteſty's Reaſons for withdrawing himſelf from *Rocheſter*, written by his own Hand, and ordered by him to be publiſhed.

THE World cannot wonder at my withdrawing my ſelf this ſecond time; I might have expected ſomewhat better uſage, after what I wrote to the Prince of Orange by my Lord Feverſham, and the Inſtructions I gave him: but inſtead of an Answer, ſuch as I might have hoped for; what was I to expect after the Uſage I received, by making the ſaid Earl a Priſoner, againſt the Practice and Law of Nations, and the ſending his own Guards at eleven of the Clock, to take poſſeſſion of the Poſts at Whitehall, without advertiſing me in the leaſt meaſure of it; the ſending to me at one of the Clock at Midnight, when I was in Bed, a kind Order by three Lords, to be gone out of my Palace before Twelve that ſame Morning? After all this how could I hope to be ſafe, ſo long as I was in the Power of one, who had not only done this to me, and invaded my Kingdoms, without any juſt Occaſion given him for it; but that did by his firſt Declaration lay the greateſt Aſperſion upon me that Malice could invent, in that Clause of it which concerns my Son? I appeal to all that know me, nay, even to himſelf, that in their Conſciences neither he nor they can believe me in the leaſt capable of ſo unnatural a Villany, nor of ſo little-common Senſe to be impoſed on in a thing of ſuch a Nature as that. What had I to expect from one who by all Arts hath taken ſuch pains to make me appear as black as Hell to my own People, as well as to all the World beſides? What Effect that hath had at home all Mankind hath ſeen, by ſo general a Deſection in my Army, as well as in the Nation, in all ſorts of People.

I was born free, and deſire to continue ſo; and tho I have ventured very frankly on ſeveral Occaſions for the Good and Honour of my Country, and am as free to do it again, (and which I hope I ſhall yet do, as old as I am, to redeem it from the Slavery it is like to fall under) yet I think it not convenient to expoſe my ſelf to be ſecured, as not to be at liberty to effect it, and for that reaſon to withdraw, but ſo as to be within call whenſoever the Nation's Eyes ſhall be opened, ſo as to ſee how they have been impoſed upon by the ſpecious Pretences of Liberty and Property. I hope it will pleaſe God out

of his infinite Mercy to touch their Hearts, and make them sensible of the ill Condition they are in, and bring them to such a Temper, as that a legal Parliament may be called; and that amongst other things which may be necessary to be done, they will agree to Liberty of Conscience for all Protestant Dissenters; and that those of my own Perswasion may be so far considered, and have such a share of it, as that they may live peaceably and quietly, as Englishmen and Christians ought to do, and not be obliged to transplant themselves, which would be very grievous, especially to such as love their Countrey. And I appeal to all who are considering Men, and have had Experience, whether any thing can make this Nation so great and flourishing as Liberty of Conscience; some of our Neighbours dread it.

I could add much more to confirm what I have said, but now it is not the proper time.

Rocheſter, Dec. 22. 1688.

Well, Sir, wipe your Face a little, for I perceive you are in a breathing Sweat: let us now consider this incomparable Letter of yours.

I. In the first place you are pleased to say, That the World cannot wonder at your withdrawing your self this second time. Truly, no; but all honest Englishmen wonder that you had not withdrawn long before, for you had Guilt enough upon you to have made seventeen Popish Kings to have fled to the Mountains for refuge, and to the Rocks for shelter, to have called upon the one to cover them, and the other to hide them from the Face of an oppressed and injured Nation, whose Wrath you were not able to withstand. But why, Sir, do you talk of wondering? since you had, through the murder of your Brother, invaded the Throne; and before that had stood guilty of many abominable and barbarous Murders, and firing the City of London; engaging your Brother into two most unjust Wars against the States-General of the United Provinces. And since you had the Government, how did you encourage Popery and Superstition? And then you say the World cannot wonder at your withdrawing a second time. To be plain with you, I have wondered that all this while you have not laid these things to heart, and began the great Work of Repentance, for your many notorious Miscalriages, both before and since you had the Title and Dignity of a King; for certain it is, that if you reflect upon your Life past, and consider how much Blood there is crying to Heaven for Vengeance against you and your Cut-throat Party, you may well wonder that God hath not made you an Example to all the Tyrants upon Earth, for your overturning the Government of three Kingdoms, by the Violation of those Laws, which you did not only promise, but swore at your Coronation to observe and keep.

II.. You charge the Prince of Orange; 1. With invading your Kingdoms. 2. With the unjust Imprisonment of the Earl of Feversham. 3. With sending his own Guards at eleven of the Clock at Night, to take the Posts at Whitehall,

without acquainting you with it. 4. For sending three Lords at one of the Clock at Midnight, to order you to withdraw from your Palace before twelve of the Clock that same Morning. 5. For aspersing you in his first Declaration, in that Clause that did relate to your Son. 6. For endeavouring to make you as black as Hell to your own People.

How little the Prince of *Orange*, now our gracious King, values the Charge, or how much, I am not able to judg: But how little the Nation valued it I am able to judg, for they had no sooner declared the Throne vacant, but they chose him King, and are resolved to stand by him, with their Lives and Estates. But, *Sir*, that you may not deceive your self in magnifying the Justice of your Cause, I will examine the Particulars of your Charge, and shew you how frivolous it is.

1. You say, that the Prince of *Orange* invaded your Kingdoms, without any manner of Occasion given him for it. Here I will lay down two things worthy of your Consideration: 1. That the Descent that Noble Prince made upon *England*, was not an Invasion. 2. That suppose it was an Invasion, he had great Occasion given him for this Invasion, as you are pleased to term it.

(1.) That the Descent that Noble Prince made upon *England*, was not an Invasion, but a noble Undertaking, to deliver an oppressed and injured People from your Tyranny and Oppression: For an Invasion implies a War already commenced, and openly declared. Now it is apparent, that the Prince of *Orange* did not declare War, either against you as King, or the Nation as your Subjects: And besides all this, he brought not the Force of an Invader, but a Restorer and Deliverer. And again, an Invader comes with a Force to conquer and enslave a Nation; but he did abhor any such Thoughts, his Designs being of a more noble Nature. 'Tis true, you and your villanous Conspirators did highly exclaim against the Prince of *Orange*, and the *States General*, for assisting him with Men and Money for that great and glorious Enterprize. You did endeavour to make the Nation believe, that the Design of the Prince of *Orange* was to conquer and enslave the Nation: But it is more than plain, that there was not one Protestant in *England* that had any such hard Thoughts of this most Noble Prince; for we all know that he had no other Design in this his Undertaking, than to procure a Settlement of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, which you and your villanous Party had so basely violated and subverted; so that the Nation might be in no manner of danger of relapsing into the like Miseries for the future. Besides all this, how can your damn'd Party call it an *Invasion*, since the said Prince was invited thereunto by several of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Gentlemen, and Commons of *England*? But to put the Matter out of doubt, Who were they that did attend the Prince? Were they not the Principal of the Nobility and Gentry, that were Men of eminent Quality and Estates, and Persons of known Integrity and Zeal, both for the Religion and Government of *England*, many of them, having been distinguished by their constant Fidelity to the Crown? Nay, these did not only invite him, but accompanied him; and also by many repeated humble Supplications, did beseech him to deliver the Nation, that was like to be destroyed by *France* and *Rome*, by being reduced to Slavery by the one, and to Popery and Superstition by the

other. It is well known, that the true Protestants of *England* have at all times, and in all places, testified their singular Affection to the Prince of *Orange*, our present King, and to his Consort, the Princess, our late Gracious Queen: So that the said Prince of *Orange* could by no means excuse himself from espousing the Interest of this miserable distressed Nation, in a Matter of such high Consequence: from contributing all that he could for the Support and Maintenance of the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of the three Kingdoms, and for the securing to us all our just Rights, which you and your Banditti had so basely invaded; and this, I say, at the earnest and importunate Suit and humble Supplication of a great many Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, and Gentlemen of all Ranks and Qualities: How this then can be an Invasion, I leave it to all rational Men to judg.

But, *Sir*, I pray consider to what End the Prince of *Orange* made this Descent: It was not, as I said before, to conquer and enslave us, as your Rogues gave out, but to deliver us from your Tyranny, and to restore us to our Liberties; which, *Sir*, was never the Work of an Invader. Was it ever the Work of an Invader to restore Magistrates, unjustly turned out, to the Execution of their Offices and Employments? And to restore the Burroughs of *England* to their Antient Prescriptions and Charters? And to put the Charter of *London*, which you obtained to be forfeited, by your cursed Judges Opinions, into full Force, Power and Virtue? And to cause Writs to call a Parliament to be directed to proper Officers, according to Law and Custom? I have read of a *Danish Invasion*, and a *Saxon Invasion*, and a *French Invasion*, because their coming into *England* was with that Design to conquer and enslave us, and to change our Laws, and Constitutions, and Religion too. *Sir*, Your coming to the Crown was an Invasion, your holding it was an Usurpation, your whole Life a continued Conspiracy against our Laws, Liberties, and Religion; your intending to attack our King in his Coach a villanous Assassination, and your coming over with *French Forces* a traiterous Invasion: But I pray beware of calling the Descent of the then Prince of *Orange* an Invasion, with an intent to conquer and enslave us.

(2.) Suppose it had been an Invasion in the Prince of *Orange*, yet I must say, he had great Cause and Occasion given him for this Invasion, as you are pleased to term it: for had he not in time invaded you, you would have invaded him, in conjunction with your Brother of *France*. Did you not, with your dear Brother *Charles* the Second, enter into a strict Confederacy with *Lewis* of *France*? To what End? Was it not to destroy the Prince of *Orange*? And was not the late Lord *Arlington* charged with a thousand Rogueries, for advancing the Interest of the said Prince, and the Interest of the *States-General*? How often did you attempt his Ruin in the time of your Brother's Reign? And notwithstanding his nearness of Relation to your self by Blood and Marriage, how did you and your villanous Crew treat him in his Name and Reputation? as I have fully evinced in my first Part of this Work: Nay, how you endeavoured to asperse him and his Princess, as disturbers of the Peace of the Nation, because they would not comply with you in your devilish Designs against these three Kingdoms. All these things put together, consider seriously with your self, whether

or no the Prince of *Orange* had not just cause to invade you, and pursue you, and deal with you as a Tyrant, Traytor, and Murderer; to prevent the completing and executing those villanous Designs that you and the *French* King had of destroying that Prince, and the Protestant States of the *United Provinces*? Was it not the Design of the *French* King to destroy him? And was not your Design and his all one? Were not those that were Enemies to that savage Beast, your Enemies? Were not your Interests inseparable? Was not *Arlington* by you and the *French* King judged a Rogue, for endeavouring to preserve him and the *Dutch*? In a word, the End of your sending two Yachts to lie at a certain place, under a pretence to bring over some to taste of your Cruelty, whom you called *Traytors*, a certain Doctor turned out of the Prince's Service, can tell, if he please; you know by that hangs a villanous Story, which satisfied those that know the Story, that the Prince of *Orange* had just cause of invading you, if you will have it to be an Invasion: Tho, *Sir*, I must tell you, that I stand by my first Point, that his Descent upon *England* will never be allowed by any thinking Man to be an Invasion; for if my Neighbour's House be on fire, and my House be in danger, I may, without breach of Law, break open the Doors of my Neighbour and enter his House, notwithstanding the Law against House-breaking.

2. You charge the Prince of *Orange* with the unjust Imprisonment of the Earl of *Feversham*: The Imprisonment of the said Earl, you say, was against the Practice and Law of Nations. When that Noble Lord was committed, I was a Prisoner, and I never was curious of inquiring into the Reasons and Causes of his Lordship's Commitment. The then Prince of *Orange* best knew what he did, I will not therefore enter upon the Merits of the Cause; but this I must say, that the Imprisonment of that Noble Lord, was neither long nor very strait: The Queen-Dowager no sooner asked for the Enlargement of that Noble Lord, but the Prince of *Orange* very readily complied, and generously released his Lordship; and I do not find his Lordship to complain of any hard Usage: But it hath been the practice of you, and your Party, to make a noise about nothing, the better to colour your own Miscarriages.

3. You charge the Prince of *Orange* for sending his own Guards at eleven of the Clock in the Night, to take the Posts at *Whitehall*, without acquainting you with it. Well, *Sir*, what if he had sent them at twelve of the Clock, would an Hour have broke Squares in that Point? would their being sent have given you more disturbance at one Hour than at another? O but they were his own Guards! What then? whole Guards should he have employed? I cannot imagine, *Sir*, that you were so void of Understanding, that he should continue the use of your Popish cut-throat Guards in those Posts of importance; for was not the then Prince of *Orange* made sensible, that great numbers of armed Papists, not Souldiers and Gentlemen, but Robbers, Free-booters, and *Banditti*, did then resort to *London* and *Westminster*, and parts adjacent; where they did lurk, not so much for their own Security, as out of a wicked barbarous Design to make some desperate Attempt upon the said Cities, and Inhabitants, by Fire, or sudden Massacre, or both; or else to be the more ready to join themselves to a Body of *French* Troops, for which you had much importuned the

French King, and were designed to have landed in *England*? Such an Interest your devilish Jesuits had in that King; and in order thereunto the said pestilent Society had instigated their Party to join with one *Joseph Garland*, a desperate Rogue, to murder, if possible, his Highness the then Prince of *Orange*, in his March from *Exeter* to *Sherbourn Castle*: And those Villains did attend the Prince till the Matter was discovered, and upon it a Declaration was issued forth for the apprehending the said *Garland*, and others his wicked Accomplices: Was not then the Prince obliged to secure the Posts about *Whitehall*, and other Places, with his own Guards, notwithstanding the Disturbance it created to you and your Cut-throat Party?

4. I must be as brief as may be, and therefore let us examine a fourth part of your Charge against the Prince of *Orange*, that he sent three Lords with a kind Order, at One of the Clock at Midnight, to warn you out of your Palace, and to order you to withdraw before Twelve of the Clock that very Day. Whether you did esteem this a kind Order or no, I know not; but it was the best thing that ever you did to comply with it, for you had so provok'd the People of *England*, and especially the City of *London*, that, for ought I know, you might have received a more severe Message; for a number of Men, that were not Lords, would have sent you out of the World to have rendered an Account of your Actions to God, since in this Life you thought you might break in upon the Constitution without controul: and you having written your Intentions to us in such Characters of Blood, that there had been little hopes of any other return from the People of *England*, than of a just Demand of Justice upon you for your many Tyrannies, Treasons, and Murders, which the Prince clearly foresaw; therefore he did in prudence order you to withdraw; and notwithstanding you ironically called it, a *kind Order*, and a *midnight Order*, it was the best Order that ever you received in your whole Life, considering the then dismal Circumstances under which you then did lie; for had not the Order then come, you might have been ordered, for ought I know, into another World.

5. You charge the Prince with aspersing you in most malicious manner, in that Clause of his first Declaration that did relate to your Son: I pray, Sir, what did the Prince say, that any Prince might not say? His Words are these; "But to crown all, there are great and violent Presumptions inducing us to believe, that those Evil Counsellors, in order to the carrying on their ill Designs, and gaining to themselves the more time for the effecting them, for the encouraging their Accomplices, and for the discouraging all good Subjects, have published, that the Queen hath brought forth a Son; tho' there hath appeared, both during the time of the Queen's pretended Bigness, and in the manner in which the Birth was managed, so many just and visible Grounds of Suspicion, that not only we our selves, but all the good Subjects of this Kingdom, do vehemently suspect that the pretended Prince of *Wales* was not born of the Queen; and it is notoriously known to all the World, that many, both have doubted of the Queen's Bigness, and of the Birth of the Child; and yet there was not any one thing done to satisfy them, or to put an end to their Doubts."

Well then, where is the Asperſion in the Prince's firſt Declaration that is caſt upon you? And what the Prince here declares is a Truth beyond exception, that you are not ſo much as named, but your Rogues in the Miniſtry are pointed at to be in ſuch a villanous Conſpiracy, to the better effecting their own Rogueries and Deſigns, to riyet the enſlaving the Nation, without the leaſt poſſibility of recovery: But your Conſcience tells you, that you were concerned in the Cheat; and when this is publiſhed for the ſatisfaction of Mankind, you call it an *Asperſion*: if it had been a real thing, you would certainly have made it appear for the Satisfaction of the good People of *England*. You may ſay, What Reason was there of doubting the Truth of the Queen's Bigneſs at that Time? Setting aſide the Midwifery of this Buſineſs, I will tell you what Reason I have to doubt it, becauſe that in the Month of *December 1687.* in the *Chriſtmas* Holy-days, the Jeſuits that belonged to you, as *John Keins, Edward Nevile, Charles Petre, and William Morgan,* and another Jeſuit with whom I had no acquaintance, made me a Viſit in the *Kings-Bench*, and told me, that the Queen was with Child, and it was verily believed that ſhe would have a Son. I asked them the Reason for that Belief of theirs? they told me, that the Doctors gave the Queen Reasons for it. They ſent for Wine, and drank plentifully; and *Charles Petre* being pretty drunk, ſaid, *That the Queen would have a Son, and then good night to the Proteſtant Religion*: And *Morgan* being almoſt as drunk as his Brother *Petre*, ſaid, *Unleſs there was a Son, there would be but little hopes of eſtabliſhing the Catholick Religion*; therefore the Queen muſt have a Son: and truly, *Sir*, I looked upon this but as drunken Talk, and we waved the Diſcourſe, and I got rid of my Viſitants. But in *February and March*, nay, till two or three days before the pretended Delivery, ſeveral Jeſuits ſtill would perſwade me to believe that the Queen would have a Son: And when I heard that ſhe was ſaid to have brought a Male Child into the World, I did immediately conclude, and others with me, that it was a Cheat, and that they were reſolved upon the Ruin of the Nation, unleſs God in Mercy did prevent it.

But, *Sir*, in the next place, the manner of your Companion's being delivered, looks very oddly: for that very Day that ſhe was carried to *St. James's*, the ſeven Biſhops were ſent to the *Tower*; one of whom was the Arch-Biſhop, whoſe Preſence at the Labour was abſolutely neceſſary, and he would have been as a hundred Witneſſes in that Caſe; the Princeſs *Ann* ſhe was at the *Bath*; ſo that there were few or none but your own Villains, that were ready to have ſworn any thing to have ſerved the Popiſh Cauſe and Intereſt. Though you were graciouſly pleaſed to run away, yet you might have left ſome Friends to have brought the Cauſe into Parliament, where it might have been fully debated and clearly determined, to the Satisfaction of all Mankind. But, *Sir*, you may remember, that few or none of your Actions were Parliament-Proof, both before and ſince you wore the Name of a King.

You were pleaſed to appeal to the Prince's Conſcience, and to the Conſciences of all that know you, and ſay, that they cannot believe you capable of ſuch unnatural Villany. *Sir*, After your ſo often repeated Deſigns againſt the Peace and Welfare of the States-General of the *United-Provinces*, and the Life of the Prince of *Orange*, both before and ſince he was your Son-in-Law, and before and

since he was our King, renders you to be believed capable of any Villany in the World. And the Story of the two Yachts lying at *Scheveling* near the *Hague* for several Months, whenever it is told, will expose you to all Mankind to be a Monster of the Creation of God: Therefore I tell you, to appeal to the Consciences of all that know you, and to the Conscience of the Prince of *Orange*, will be of little use to you and your Party to clear you from being thought to have a hand in this Cheat of the pretended Birth of the Prince of *Wales*.

6. You charge the Prince of *Orange* for endeavouring to make you appear to your People, and all the World, as black as Hell; and complain of the sad Effects it had at Home, viz. the Defection of your Army, and your other Subjects. Truly, *Sir*, if he did, it was a Work that was not at all needful, since by your own Actions you had done it so well to his hand: For if you will take pains to read the first part of this Work, you may see your Picture so fairly and truly drawn, and your Life so fully set out, that there was no need for him to say any thing that might blacken you; for if we see your traitorous Designs, from 1660 to 1684, and your Tyranny from 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1688, the Prince may well say, that you had manifested your Blackness and Darkeness before he emitted his Declaration: Your Army well knew you, and so did the People of *England*, and therefore the whole Kingdom departed from you, and you went to *St. Germain*s. For seeing whilst you was here, yours and the *French* King's Interest were both one, we know no reason why you should not be inseparable Companions; for it's pity one Kingdom should not hold you both, till God in his Judgment shall dispose of you as he shall judg meet.

But, *Sir*, notwithstanding you and your villanous Crew are so ready at all Times, and in all Places, to charge the Prince of *Orange* with these Particulars, as a Person acting against all right Reason, and Practice, and Law of Nations: It is well known to all *Europe*, that the said Prince, before and since he was our King, hath exposed his Person to many Dangers, and hath given the World many undoubted Proofs, and clear Demonstrations of his fervent Zeal to the Protestant Religion which you would have destroyed, and against the growing Greatness of *France*, which damn'd Interest you endeavoured to advance. So that by his coming we are delivered from Popery and Slavery; and we have good Hopes that *William* our Deliverer and Restorer, will continue to settle our Religion, Laws and Liberties, on such a sure and lasting Foundation, that it shall not be in the Power of any Villain or Villains whatever, to introduce Popery or Slavery for the future.

Truly, *Sir*, when I seriously consider the many Revolutions of Government which poor *England* hath beheld, and dearly paid for, I cannot find any one comparable to this last Revolution, that was attended with so few unhappy Consequences as this was, or that was ever brought about with the Expence of so little Blood. Your Brother and you when you were restored, glutted your selves with the Blood of those that called your Father to an Account for his Tyranny; and rather than you would not have Blood, you forged many Plots, by which poor *England* was a Field of Blood, both in your Brother's and your Reign. And to compleat her Misery, what two villanous Wars you engaged the Nation in against the *States General* of the *United-Provinces*, the World well knows.

But to return to our late Revolution, brought about by the then Prince of *Orange*, Had the late Duke of *Monmouth* managed his Affair but with that Prudence and Wisdom that the Prince of *Orange* did his, he would, with very little Difficulty, have brought about his intended Design of rooting you out of the Kingdom: But the Pr. of *Orange* had laid his Design on a better Foundation, and managed it in a more prudent manner, and took such measures as answered the vastness of his Design; by which means he had his desired Success, to the Joy of the *English* Nation.

I could wish, *Sir*, that you had been for a while here, tho it were in an Iron Cage, to have beheld this glorious Revolution of Government. You would have been contented to have been hanged when the Business was compleated, for you would have seen your Son-in-Law making his Name immortal to all Posterity; you would have seen his Counsel and Conduct, that he failed of nothing that might sute his Enterprize; nay, he by that means prevented the mighty *Nimrod* of *Europe* from being an Obstacle in his way: Did he not in six Weeks time put *Europe* in a Condition to revenge her self of all the Affronts that had by you, and that cursed Brother of yours, been done unto her? Look upon him as a General of his Army, you would have admired him: Your villanous Jesuits told me, that he had no Brains; but his deceiving the Vigilance of your villanous Cut-throats, both in *France* and *England*, not only in concealing his Secrets, but in making Preparations at a Time when he knew that he should take them unprovided, convinced me to the contrary. You know he began in the most bitter Season of the Year, when the *French* King was not in the Field, nor you in your Tents; he delivered the Nation, which you and your Hell-born Jesuits were about to ruin and destroy, in conjunction with a parcel of Rogues that called themselves *Protestants of the Church of England as by Law established*. Nay, *Sir*, let me have your Patience to consider him as a Christian too; hath not he gone far to secure the Religion wherein he was born, and which he hath all along professed from his Infancy? He did not only expend his Treasure, but hazarded his Life, not in a Coiled Cable, as you did when you commanded the Fleet in 1665. The violent Storm which threatned the Ruin of his Army, spared not him more than the rest; all the difference was, that every body else complained of the Hardship they suffered, but for himself he took no notice of it. Well, *Sir*, would it not have ravished your Heart to behold this our Restorer and Deliverer, crowned with that Acclamation of Joy with which no King for these hundred Years ever was crowned? Well, you did not see it, but I am sure you have heard of it; I pray let me know (for I am an old Friend of yours) what great Joy possessed your Soul at that time. In a word, *Sir*,

The Prince of *Orange*, now our King, will not have a Popish Wife, nor Popish Favourite, nor Popish Whore, nor Popish Counsellor in his Court, nor Popish Envoy; 'tis true, there are a small number of the old Cut-throat Rogues in being yet; but I suppose that in my next I may tell you, that he hath banished them too from his Presence and Councils for ever; for he is a sensible Prince, and knows that it is his Interest not so much as to countenance the barking of a Popish Dog, or Popish Bitch, or the purring and mewling of a Popish Cat about him. It was never in my Nature to flatter any Man, and I have fared the worse for it; but this I must say, and I cannot forbear telling you, that notwithstanding

ing you charge your Son-in-Law so severely, you believe every Tittle of what I say here to be true; but if you should be froward, and say, you do not believe it, it is all-one to me. I come now to the other Part of your Letter.

III. You are pleased in that Letter to say, That you were born Free, and that you desire to continue so. Well, Sir, and why did you not continue so? Do you think your being the Son of *Charles I.* intitled you to be Free-born? No, Sir, it was the Law of the Land that intitled you to be a Free-born Subject of *England*; and if you and your Rogues had not attempted the Destruction of that Law which made you free, you might have continued so, and no body that I know of would have contributed to have devided you of your Freedom: you were free on the same Terms the poorest Man in *England* has his Freedom; and what reason you could expect to continue Free, when you destroyed the Foundation on which yours and all our Freedoms were built, I am I confess yet to learn. I remember *Balaam desired to die the Death of the Righteous, and that his last End might be like his.* Truly I cannot blame that false Prophet for his desire, but it had become him then to have lived the Life of the Righteous. You say, you did desire to continue Free; you say well, and why should not we continue Free? I do not believe you a whit the honefter for your desire, or the wiser for the Course that you and your Villains took to devert us of our Freedoms: by the same means, it was impossible for you and they to continue Free. As you desire a thing lawful in it self, so you ought to desire a thing becoming a wise Man, or else you may desire on till Dooms-day in the Afternoon to no purpose. Again, Sir, since you had such a desire to continue Free, why then should you not have desired that the People of *England* should have continued Free? But Freedom was too high a State for the Subjects of *England*, but not for the King of *England*. But can you think that any King of *England* can continue free himself, that will take no care of the continuation of the Peoples Freedom, but rather breaks in upon those Laws which should have made both King and People free indeed? And to enjoy the Freedom of *English-men*, away you and your Villains trudg for *France*, at present the Seat of Liberty the clear contrary way.

IV. You say you have ventured your Life for the Nation: And so you said in your Speech, when you opened your villanous pack'd Parliament, (where Old *Hodg, the Guide of the Inferiour Clergy*, sat as Member for *Winchester*) but it is never the truer for your saying so there, unless you will shew us where, when, how and which way you ventured your Life for the Sake of the Nation: Was it when you ran away from your Post just before we took *Dunkirk*? Or when you slept in the Cable in the *Dutch* Engagement 1665? Or in another Engagement in 1672? I am sure you could never pretend to have ventured your Life on the behalf of the Nation in either of the two *Dutch* Wars. If you did venture your Life, it was to maintain and carry on a Design against the Laws, and Liberties, and Religion of these three Kingdoms, and for the Destruction of the Protestant Religion all over *Europe*. But, thanks be to God, the *Dutch* did thump our Bones. You did once return home as if you had been in another *Smirna* Engagement; but what Honour either you designed or acquired for your

your Country, when you are pleased to let me know it, I shall descant upon it.

V. You say, That as old as you are, you hope yet to redeem it from the Slavery it is like to fall under, and therefore you were resolved to withdraw, yet so as to be within call. You speak well; and I tell you, that you will do well to stay till you are called; and if you had staid till you had been called to the Crown, you might have been *James Duke of York* still. I pray, *Sir*, what Slavery is this Nation like to fall under? By whom? King *William* hath delivered it from Popery and *French* Slavery: If there be any other Slavery that we are like to fall under, I pray send us word, and we will deliver our selves without giving you the unnecessary trouble of doing it for us: besides all this, I thought that the Air of *St. Germain's* had not such an Influence upon your Mind, as to deliver *England* from Slavery. I pray, *Sir*, if it hath, why do not the *French* Armies repair thither, so that by virtue of that Air they may deliver themselves from that unspeakable Slavery under which they groan, by reason of the Tyranny of the *French* King their Master.

VI. You withdrew your self, so as to be within Call whensoever the Nation's Eyes shall be opened, so as to see how they have been imposed upon by the specious Pretences of Religion and Property. I must say, *Sir*, the Nation's Eyes have been in a great measure opened, or you had continued here your Tyranny over us, and had by this time accomplished your wicked Designs of introducing Popery and Slavery; and as long as the Nation keeps her Eyes open, you can have no just ground to hope that ever the People of *England* will call you Home again; nor can you reasonably expect to return, till *England* is brought into such a Lethargick State, as it was in your Brother's Reign, or when he was called Home; so you may keep within call, if you please, till God shall call you into another World. You speak of the specious Pretences of Religion and Property; I am sure they have been the two Things which you and your Brother have mortally hated; and so did your Father before you, and Grandfather too; and two of the four have been made notable Examples for attempting to subvert the one, and endeavouring to ravish the other. They were the true Motives that stirred up our King, when Prince of *Orange*, to hazard his Life and his All to secure the Nation in the enjoyment of both, all your Efforts to the contrary notwithstanding. But, *Sir*, you have pretended to venture your Life for the Good and Honour of your Country: was not the Good and Honour of your Country, the Motives on which you engaged? and may they not be called specious Pretences, as well as Religion and Property? But if any Man had called them specious Pretences, you would have thought it a great Affront to the Work upon your Hands: but call them what you will, they were the Motives on which the Nation called in the Prince, and the Motives on which the Prince came; and I question not but he will establish them both on the Foundations of Peace and Righteousness, and secure them to us and our Posterity as long as Sun and Moon shall endure, to the Shame and Confusion of your Self and Hell-born Popish Party, who have for these several Years last past, been subverting the one, and destroying the other.

VII. "You

VII. " You hope that it will please God to touch our Hearts, out of his Infinite Mercy, and to make us sensible of the ill Condition we are in, and to bring us to such a Temper, that a legal Parliament may be called, that amongst other things which may be necessary to be done, they will agree to Liberty of Conscience to all Protestant Dissenters; and that those of your own Persuasion may be so far considered, and have such a Share of it, as they may live peaceably and quietly, as English-men and Christians ought to do, and not to be obliged to transplant themselves, which would be very grievous, especially to such as love their Country. I was glad to find you in such a religious compofure of Mind: but it is plain, that seeing you could not ruin us, then you fall to praying for us; since you could not touch our Religion and Properties, notwithstanding all your Efforts, then you pray that God would touch our Hearts; and so he did before we could drive you out of the Kingdom. Well, to what End is God to touch our Hearts? You say, that we may be sensible of the ill Condition that we are in. And since we have received so much kindness at last, to have your Prayers; in recompence of which we do as earnestly pray that God of his Infinite Mercy would touch your Heart, and make you sensible of the ill Condition that you are in; withal we add, that we may never see your Face more, unless it be in its proper Place, you know where. But, Sir, what is that ill Condition we are in? I think our Condition is pretty much amended, we have our Religion and Property in some measure secured; we have got clear of a multitude of your Vermin you left behind you: 'Tis true, there are some few left that have had the picking the Bones of three Kings, but we shall sheer clear of 'em in due time; for the truth is, we pray heartily, that since God hath delivered us from you, that he will also deliver us from the rest of the Rogues who remain yet behind; you know who they are, I shall not need to name them to you.

O you pray for the calling of a Legal Parliament: God hath heard you *ex abundantia*, for we have had no less than three Legal Parliaments since you ran away. But since you pray so heartily for a Legal Parliament, I pray, Sir, how came it to pass that we could not have so much as one in your Reign? You were here four Years a King, and I do not find one Legal Parliament in all that time: We had several in your Brother's Reign: but when they were Legal Ones, they were not suffered to sit to redress the Grievances of the Nation, which cried aloud, both against your Brother and your Self. You pray for a Legal Parliament, but what Love you had for Parliaments, we might well know by those that were next about you, and most in Favour with you, and by the Current of your own Actions; for those who were nearest to you were *French* and *Irish* Papists, and two or three scandalous Prelats, and your Cut-throat Popish Priests and Jesuits, these were Men who were either to study and imitate your Inclinations, or you to follow theirs: And how these Men stood affected to Parliaments, is not yet forgotten; there are very few but what do remember that it was their continual Business to speak against Parliaments; in their common Discourse, nothing was more frequent than that they hoped that the King would now have no more need of Parliaments. Now this was but the Copy which your Rogues had industriously taken from your own Words and Actions; for you

you did never call a Parliament, nor your Brother before you, but to supply your Necessities; and if they did, you and your Brother used to dissolve them without redressing one Grievance of the People. Nay, such a love you had to the sitting of your pack'd Parliament, that you chose rather to miss the Subsidy they intended you, than the People of *England* should find any Relief even by that Parliament; and the Reason was, because you would protect your Popish Crew, who were then by you put into Employments both Civil and Military, from the Penalties of those Laws which rendered them incapable of Employments of that Nature: Nay, you looked upon it as an Affront to your Government, for any Man so much as to mention a Parliament. Well, you would have a Parliament, nay, a Legal Parliament to meet; For what, I pray you? Truly, for Liberty of Conscience to Protestant Dissenters: Why so? It was, you say, in your Declaration always your Judgment. Very well, what other Reason do you shew in your Letter? You appeal to all Men, who are considering Men, and have had Experience, whether any thing can make this Nation so great and flourishing as Liberty of Conscience? Some of your Neighbours, you say, did dread it. Well, *Sir*, to please you, a Legal Parliament was called, and King *William* signed a Bill for Liberty of Conscience to all Protestant Dissenters; and what would you have more? O, that those of your Perswasion might have a Share of it, that they may live peaceably and quietly as they ought to do, as becomes English-men and Christians, and not to be obliged to transplant themselves, which would be very grievous, especially to such as love their Country. To tell you plainly, the King hath connived at them too, and hath been indulgent to them even to a Fault, and they might have lived quietly if they would. But, *Sir*, the *Ways of Peace they have not known*; for by the King's Favour and Indulgence to that sort of Rogues, he hath not only hazarded the Affections of the best of his Protestant Subjects, but also his Life too; for they were found in a Conspiracy against his Life and Government, by a gracious Command and Commission from your Self authorizing them thereunto.

But thou Hypocrite! How can you have the Face to say, That it was always your Judgment that every Christian ought to have Liberty of Conscience, that persecuted the People of God for twelve Years together, in the Time of your Brother's Reign, barely for Matter of Conscience, and two Years in your own? And how many Protestants did you make to transplant themselves and Families, that loved their Country to a far higher Degree than any of that Cut-throat sort of Villains of your own Perswasion could ever pretend to? and it was grievous enough to them to leave their Native Country: But then no Argument would persuade you and your Hell-born Party to shew them any Mercy: And was it not your Interest to have the Nation Great in your Time, as well as when you were upon your flight? How many Families have you ruined, (if you say true) not only against your Judgment and Interest, but the Interest of the whole Nation?

VIII. You say you could add more to confirm what you have said, but that at your writing of the said Letter from *Rochester*, Dec. 22. 1688. it was not a pro-

per time. 'Tis true, whatever you have written, hath been and will be to very little purpose, it will have but little or no Influence upon the People of *England*; in a word, we find our selves now not concerned, for God, and the Lords and Commons of *England* have otherwise disposed of the Government; and if we continue to our Principles, we can never want a good King to go in and out before us, to fight our Battels for us; at the present we have one who will, no doubt, hold his own, and secure our Religion, Laws and Liberties, in spite of all the Plots and Designs of your Self at *St. Germain's*, and your Cut-throat Crew here in *England*.

But before I come to my intended Design, I crave leave to ask you these three Questions.

1. Why that First-born of Ignorance and Impertinency, *Ned Petre*, your trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, did rail so much against the Prince of *Orange*, and reproach the *Dutch* for assisting him?

2. Why did you send away the Child, with which you would have cheated and completed the enslaving the Nation?

3. You having ventured your Life so often for the Nation, why you would not venture your Life for the preserving the Crown upon your own Head?

These three Points I shall seriously debate with you, and then I will give you my home Charge. You complained that the Prince of *Orange* did endeavour to make you as black as Hell it self: But when I shall give you your Charge, you will and must appear to all Mankind to be neither better nor worse than a Child of the Devil, a Fiend of Hell, and an Enemy of all Truth and Righteousness. But to my Questions.

1. Why that First-born of Ignorance and Impertinency, *Ned Petre*, your trusty and well-beloved Counsellor and Conspirator, and his villanous Adherents and yours, should rail at the Prince of *Orange* for coming over to secure the Government and Religion of *England*, and at the *Dutch* for assisting him? It is well known that he the said *Petre*, was an impudent and an ignorant Priest and Jesuit; who not only, upon the Oath of two Witnesses, stood charged with the blackest of Treasons, and must have been hanged, if your Brother had not been in every Part of the Conspiracy, excepting that Part which reached his own Life; you know what I mean, having so plainly laid that forth in my first Memorial. He that stood charged with the most traitorous Correspondency with *France* and *Rome*, by your especial Order and Direction, he that was in an actual Conspiracy to bring in a Foreign Force upon his native Country, why he should rail at the Prince of *Orange* for coming to save us, and reproach the States-General for assisting him, I cannot understand. I am sure the Prince came upon as good Grounds as ever Prince in this World did undertake any Enterprize, and the *Dutch* had as good reason to assist him: for do but consider, that the Prince of *Orange* had been invited by the reiterated Importunities of the Nobility and Gentry of *England* to oppose that Arbitrary Government which you was designing to bring into this Nation. The Prince, I say, was resolved to save the Nation, which you and your Villains were about to destroy; which ungodly Proceedings of yours, being so contrary to the Laws of God and Man, the Prince of *Orange* instigated by his innate Piety, which would not permit him

to suffer so fair a Kingdom to be overturned, and our Holy Religion to be ruined, he did resolve upon the calling a Legal Parliament, which you so earnestly desired in your *Rocheſter* Paper: Therefore since his Highness was pleased so graciously to concur with your Desires, that Loggerhead of a Jesuit ought for your sake to have been silent, since I say the Prince had so tender a regard to the Desires of so gracious an Uncle, and so good a Father-in-Law as you always had been to that noble Heroick Prince.

Nay further, *Sir*, let us further consider, that to manifest your great Grace and Favour to this Prince, both your Nephew and Son-in-Law, you entred into the strictest Alliance with that Cut-throat of *France*, that you might with the greater ease be fitted with an Opportunity graciously to destroy the said Prince, and all the Professors of the Protestant Religion in those Provinces, and all *Europe* over; for it is well known, your mighty *Nero* did never bear any good-will to the States-General of the *United-Provinces*; and therefore his Proceedings and yours being so villanous, they had just reason to have a regard to their own Safety: Therefore if they had suffered you to become Absolute in your then Dominions, the *Dutch* State could no longer be in Security; and therefore it was their Interest, and the Interest of all the Protestant Princes and States all over Christendom, that the Fundamental Laws of this Realm, and the Religion thereof should be preserved: Therefore what Reason that Villain and the rest of the Conspirators should rail at the Prince, and reproach the States of *Holland*, I am yet to learn. I pray, *Sir*, let me know, as soon as you can with conveniency, I do not know but that it may be much for the improvement of your Reputation, if you have any left.

But you and your Conspirators may say, that the Enterprize of the Prince was of ill Example, since the Consequence of it was the Usurpation of the Crown. To this give me leave to answer thus, That the Proteſtations of the Prince in doing what he did for the Safety of the Nation, to deliver it from Ruin and Destruction, must of necessity secure the *Dutch* from the Reproach that your Villains are ready to cast upon them; and the Crown was freely given by the Legal Parliament, which you desired might be called; so your desired Parliament deposed you as a Tyrant, Traytor and Murderer, and drove you out of the Nation, and sent you to feed with the Beast of *France*, where your Residence is at present, and we have our Deliverer and Restorer upon the Throne, where we shall keep him, all yours and Father *Ned's* railing to the contrary notwithstanding; God send King *William* a long and prosperous Reign.

2. What Reason you had to send away the *Welch* Child, with which you would have cheated and compleated the enslaving the Nation? It's known your Rogues here in *England* are divided in their Opinions about that Affair: Some of them said, that his stay here was the only way to better the Condition of your Affairs in *England*; seeing that tho at that Time you were abandoned by your Subjects, yet the little *Welchman* would be an *Asylum* to secure your Party. Or was it because that you had a desire to have him under your own prudent run-away Care, lest he should have fallen into the Hands of the then Prince of *Orange*? which if he had, did you judg that it would have been the ruin of all

your Hopes? I pray, Sir; do you think that he is to be the only Plank that is to save your villanous Popish Party in the time of their general Shipwreck? I pray let me know, for I have a longing desire to be satisfied.

3. The third and last Question that I must ask you, is this, That since you say that you had ventured your Life several times for the Good and Honour of your Country; why then could you not stay and venture your Life for the preservation of the Crown upon your own Head? For certainly it would have been as much for your own Honour to have ventured your Life to have saved the Crown, as it was for the Honour and Good of your Country, that you ventured your Life in the Time of the Reign of your Brother. But now I think on't, the Prince of *Orange* and the People of *England*, had not left you one Inch of Cable to bless your self withal; therefore I suppose that the Current of Affairs being such, that you thought it best to get out of Harm's way, and since you could not but foresee that the Legal Parliament you so earnestly desired, could do no less than depose you; and I further suppose you remembered that part of the House where you set up your Standard, where there was a scurvy Window through which you might have passed, for the many Pranks you plaid, from 1660 to 1684, and from 1684 to 1688; and that the Parliament would have judged you according to the Laws of the Land, which you ought to have made the Rule of your Obedience in your Brother's Reign, and the Rule of your Government in your own; therefore without doubt you thought it not convenient to stay, but to take leave of your noble Standard, which still remains as a Monument of your Courage and Valour, and the Banqueting-house Window by that means was not taken down: But if you had any other Reason, I have yet hopes you will remember an old obliged Friend of yours, (who is a mighty Admirer of you) and let him know it.

I am now come to my intended Design, which is, to give you your full Charge; and let me tell you, that it is another manner of Charge than the Prince of *Orange* gave you in his first Declaration, wherein you said, he had endeavoured to make you as black as Hell. No, no, Sir, your Actions and your Words had done that to his Hand long before: Therefore I now call upon you to consider how you carried your self,

- I. Before you was a King.
- II. When you was a King.
- III. Since you was deposed.

I. How you carried your self before you was King of *England*. Then you know that the Laws of the Realm ought to have been the Rule of your Obedience in the Time of your Brother's Reign, of which you made no manner of Conscience; therefore mind seriously with what you are charged.

1. For being reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, and therefore a Papist.
2. For countenancing the Jesuits, and the College of *St. Omers*, in order to subvert and disturb the Government.
3. You stand charged with instigating the King your Brother to a strict Alliance with *France*.
4. Shutting up the *Exchequer*.
5. The Breach of the Triple League, and a villanous War with the *Dutch*.

6. The Fall of Lands, and a Decay of Trade. 7. Losses at Sea by Privateers, amounting to at least two Millions. 8. Sending so great Forces to *France*, under French and Popish Commanders, to be debauched in their Religion, and thereby to introduce an Arbitrary Power at Home. 9. Corrupting Members of Parliament. 10. Occasioning drunken and debauched Elections. 11. Causing great Oppression in quartering Souldiers. 12. Pressing of English-men to serve in the Wars out of the Nation. 13. Making Papists, and Atheists, and French-Pensioners, Ministers of State. 14. A great Consumption of the Treasure of the Nation by the Privy-Purse, and other illegal Ways. 15. Sending ill-affected and ignorant Ambassadors abroad. 16. Debauching the Nation by Masquerades. 17. Shewing Favour to the Papists at Court. 18. Providing Salaries for those who refused to abjure Transubstantiation. 19. Creating Dissensions at Sea between the Protestant and Popish Officers. 20. Giving encouragement to Popery in *Ireland*, notwithstanding the many Adresses of Parliament to the contrary. 21. Defrauding the Seamen of their Pay. 22. The misapplication of the Taxes that were given by Parliament. 23. The suspending the Penal Laws against the Popish Priests and Jesuits. 24. The loss of the Dominion of the Seas by your Treachery, and the Treachery of your villanous Party. 25. Your refusing the Test for the prevention of Popery. 26. Your Marriage with the Daughter of *Modena*, to the great strengthening the Popish and French Interest both at home and abroad. 27. Making a French Lieutenant General, to the great Dishonour of the English Nobility. 28. Your oppressing of *Scotland*, in order to ruin the Protestant Interest there. 29. Your villanous Attempts to break off the use of Parliaments, ridiculing that way of Government. 30. Your fomenting a Popish Conspiracy for the Alteration of the Religion and Government, and countenancing those that were charged to be in that part that did relate to the Life of your Brother *Charles* the Second. 31. That when the said Conspiracy was discovered, you and your villanous Party endeavoured to stifle the same. 32. You are charged with the Guilt of several Murders of the Patriots of our Country. 33. You are charged with the Fire of *London*. 34. In procuring several Persons to be imprisoned for speaking the Truth concerning your Proceedings, and the Proceedings of your villanous Party. 35. In instigating our wicked Clergy to go on in the preaching up the villanous Doctrines of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance, and the Divine Right of Succession, in order to enslave the Nation.

These are the Particulars of your Charge: Sit down, and hear these made out, and then let me know whether it was possible for the Prince of *Orange* to make you blacker in his Declaration, than you had made your self long before.

Article I.

1. For being reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, and therefore a Papist. You know that the King your Brother and your Self were in your Infant-state bred up in the soft Effeminacies at Court, and then in the more rugged and boisterous Licence of undisciplined Camps and Garisons, when your Years would not admit either of you to reflect with Judgment upon your Conditions; and it's much to

be feared you were but ill instructed by your Father, and more wickedly instigated by your Mother; so that you both were fit Instruments in the Hands of the Prince of Darkness, to be Tools to the Synagogue of *Rome*, to serve her wicked Designs and Purposes. Your Brother was reconciled by *Dick Huddleston* to the Church of *Rome*, as I have observed to you in the first Part of this Memorial: But you entered into that Ark somewhat sooner. Your Brother dissembled his Religion; and there were but some few thinking Men that concluded him a Papist, till his Papers found in the strong Box did discover him; and his taking the Sacrament from honest *Jack Huddleston* when he was upon his Death-bed. And for my part I saw him take the Sacrament from *F. Ireland*, with your Self, and that impudent French Whore the Dutcheß of *Portsmouth*. But you I confess did not play the Hypocrite so long, for when the Test-Act passed, you patiently laid down your Commission, and with your old Cut-throats took up your Cross, and followed your cursed Designs with the same Vigour you did before: But for all that it was plain that you were a Papist, and thereby had exposed your self to the Penalty of those Statutes that were made and provided against Popish Recusants. Yet you had a Party of Men in the Church of *England*, that with all the Impudence in the World did avow that you were no Papiist, but of the Protestant Religion as by Law established; for those Villains well knew, that if they did not subjugate these Kingdoms to the French and Romish Interest, their expectations of raising themselves and Families, would have to all Intent and Purposes been defeated. Therefore, *Sir*, they drew you off a second time to the Romish Church; and in the Year 1665, at *Oxford*, you were again reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, by a certain French Priest of your Mother's, whom she left in Charge with you at her departure from *England* in that Year; and *Conyers* the Benedictine Monk was your Confessor, and old *Hitchcock*, till the Jesuits stole your Heart from that Order: Then it was your main Design to pervert your Dutcheß, which you did, by the help of *Morley* a Prelate of the Church of *England*, as I shall shew you in this Passage: *Mr. Thomas Jones* having received five Pounds at a Christening of a Child, to bestow on such charitable Uses as he should judge meet; he thereupon enquiring out some fit Objects for this Charity, was told of a Stranger that resorted to one *Mrs. Reynolds* at the Fox in *Drury-Lane*, that understood no English, which had moved their Compassion to relieve him, because they believed he was a Gentleman: To him *Mr. Jones* repaired, and found that his Name was *Ferdinando de Macedo*, a Native of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and gave him some part of his Charity-money that was deposited in his hand, as before-mentioned; and promised him to make his Case known to the then Dutcheß of *York*, who was then a zealous Protestant; and upon acquainting her Royal Highness, she ordered him a Gift of some Money for his present Relief: But when the Dutcheß heard that he had been one of old *Kate's* Chaplains, she ordered *Mr. Jones* to examine whether they had any Exceptions to the Life and Conversation of the said *Ferdinando de Macedo*; they made none, but that of his leaving the Church of *Rome*; which *Jones* did, and delivered the same in writing to the Dutcheß by *Mrs. Dawson*: The Dutcheß read the Report *Mr. Jones* made in her Bed, much affected with the Account *Jones* had given her Highness; then the Dutcheß sent

Mrs.

Mrs. *Dawson* to our villanous Prelates for their Advice, how to receive this *Ferdinando de Macedo*: But Mrs. *Dawson* returned pensive and cool, understanding by those Villains that always betrayed the Protestant Religion, that there was no great difference between the two Religions. And two little Scoundrels that served you and your Dutcheſs as Chaplains, viz. one *Watſon* and *Turner*, the laſt abſconds for Treason againſt the Crown, both Popiſh Tools, theſe Villains ſo frequently inſtilled Principles into the Dutcheſs your Wife, by the help of old *Morley*, one of the Devil's Brokers, that at laſt ſhe turned Papiſt; which ſhe never had done, had not your wicked Brother, King *Charles* and your Self, wearied her almoſt out of her Life, ſetting one Prieſt after another upon her; and that old Wretch of a Biſhop, and theſe impudent Chaplains, made way by their telling the Dutcheſs, that the Difference between the two Religions was not material. And the ſame Doctrin was preached by that old admirable Enemy of Righteouſneſs, *Sheldon*, the Prelate of *Canterbury*, that underſtood a Whore better than ever he did his Book: So that you gained the Dutcheſs to all Intents and Purpoſes; and it was God's Mercy more than Man's Prudence, that the two Ladies your Daughters had not been perverted to that devilish Church: But as for poor ſincere *Jones* you left him to be ruined, as I have obſerved in the firſt Part of my Memorial to you.

So that not only you but your Dutcheſs were perverted to the Romiſh Religion; only you were a ſecond time, and ſhe through your means ſtood by her firſt Seduction, and continued in your Synagogue to her dying day. But notwithstanding you had withdrawn your ſelf to that Communion, yet your Villains have with Oaths affirmed, that you were no Roman Catholick, but of the Communion of the Church of *England*, but that you were a Prince of more Generoſity than to comply with the Capricio's of a peeviſh Parliament: And this took with a great many of our motley, half-faced, and Prieſt-ridden Proteſtants, that it was a hard matter to get you convicted for being a Romiſh Recuſant, notwithstanding the notoriety of it from ſeveral particular Circumſtances, beſides oral Teſtimony given againſt you.

1. The Statute of the 25th of *Charles 2.* when an Act was made to throw all Popiſh Recuſants out of all Offices and Places of Truſt; then you were pleaſed to lay down ſeveral great Offices of Truſt, and Places of great Honour, (as Lord High Admiral of *England*, and Generaliſſimo of all the Forces by Land, and Lord-Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and divers others) thereby to avoid the Punishment of the Law againſt Papiſts.

2. In the 30th of *Car. 2.* when an Act was made to diſable Papiſts from ſitting in either Houſe of Parliament, there was a *Proviſo* inſerted in that Act, That it ſhould not extend to James Duke of York; on purpoſe to ſave your Right of ſitting in the Lords Houſe, tho' you then reſuſed to take thoſe Oaths which Proteſtant Peers ought to take, and all the Proteſtant Peers did take.

3. That your Brother, in his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, *March 6. 1673.* in the 31ſt Year of his devilish Reign, did give for a Reaſon why he ſent you out of *England* into *Flanders*, becauſe he would leave no Man room to ſay, that he had not removed all Cauſes which might influence him to Popiſh Councils.

4. Moreover, there had been divers Letters read in both Houses of Parliament, and at the secret Committees of both Houses, from several Dignitaries of the Synagogue of *Rome*, and from other Agents of the Bishop of *Rome*, which did apparently shew the traitorous Correspondencies that you and your Servant *Coleman* held between the Pope and you, and how the Pope could not chuse but weep for Joy at the reading some of your Letters; and what a great Satisfaction it was to the Pope to hear that you were advanced to the Catholick Religion, and therefore he granted you his Breves, and sent you Beads, and ample Indulgences, and much more to that purpose.

5. The whole House of Commons declared you to be a Papist in their Votes, April 6, 1679. Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that your being a Papist, and the hopes of your coming such to the Crown, gave the greatest Countenance and Incouragement to the then Conspiracy, and the then Designs of the Papists against the Life of your Brother the then King, and the Protestant Religion: And what that Conspiracy was, and what the Designs of the Papists then were, you may remember the Vote of both Houses of Parliament, March 25, 1679. Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, that they do declare that they are fully satisfied by the Proofs they have heard, that there now is, and for divers Years last past hath been a horrid and a treasonable Plot and Conspiracy contrived and carried on by those of the Popish Religion for the murdering of his Majesty's sacred Person, and for the subverting the Protestant Religion, and the antient well-established Government of this Realm.

6. Besides all this, you had absented your self for many Years from Protestant Churches during the time of religious Worship: all this was evident Proof of your being a Papist, and reconciled to the Church of *Rome*.

Yet, I say, for all these more than plain Proofs your villanous Crew had so possessed the Minds of many Men, that they could scarce be brought to believe that you were of that Communion, till the Day that with open bare-face you appeared to be what you for many Years really had been, and so was your Brother in to the bargain; nay at that time when it was scarce credited here by some, as old *Gunning* and another white-liver'd Priest of our excellent Church of *England*, who did pretend not to believe that you were a Papist: Well, what needs any more to this Business? Let us come closer to the point; Your turning Papist was with design to pervert and enslave these three Kingdoms, and your villanous Crew of the Popish Religion and Interest gave themselves a lovely Prospect of re-establishing their Superstition and Tyranny once again in these Kingdoms and Dominions; and it also contributed very effectually to the bringing over of many Persons of all Ranks and Qualities to that cursed Communion: For, Sir, when I was with your Hell-born Jesuits abroad, I have heard them glory and boast not only in the Acquisition of such a Convert as your self, and that many Gentlemen by your Example had renounced the Protestant Religion, and had embraced the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*; so that it is apparent, and nothing being more familiar in the Observation of Ages than that the Influence of a Person of your Rank and Quality, and legal hopes, you being the only Brother of *Charles* the Second, should sway vast and large Numbers of People to espouse

the Perswasion you had taken up. For, Sir, do but consider that there is a great part of Mankind that seems to own this or that Religion, who yet do it not upon any rational Grounds or Motives of Conviction, but with respect to secular Interest, and worldly Advantages and Accommodations. And the Persons of this Figure being in truth of no Religion, will not only publicly avow themselves, but vigorously impose that upon others which appears suted and calculated unto their carnal and worldly Ends: Nay, the Atheistical Principles which I am afraid too many in your day did imbibe from one that was a great Pretender to Philosophy and Politicks, namely, that all the Obligations of the Law of God upon the Consciences of Men may be violated by the Authority of the Sovereign in his own Dominion; and that no Person is accountable, at the Tribunal of the most high God, for renouncing Christianity it self, and much less for disclaiming the Protestant Religion, provided he hath the Command of a Ruler to authorize him in what he doth. I say, Sir, that I have just reason to apprehend, that these and the like abominable Notions, which many have suck'd in from that old Instrument of the Devil that is sometime since gone to his Place, did not only dispose Men to be of your cursed Communion, if at any time the Sovereign, or any one of your Power and Interest proves at any time to be so; but that by your being a Papist, you drew in multitudes to antedate themselves of that Religion you professed, and your Brother did really countenance, and did inwardly believe, because they foresaw that in a little time they must be of it, or be ruined.

It was seen, to the grief of many good Protestants, what a number of Romish Priests, Jesuits, Monks, Friars, all Emisseries of *Rome*, you encouraged to come over hither, nay, greater Numbers than ever were known since the Reformation, by affording them security every where, whilst they remained in *England*: and you did much embolden them in their Addresses to all Ranks and Degrees of Persons: And as the City and Country never were more over-stock'd with this sort of Vermin, than since your being perverted to the Religion of *Rome*; so by their accosting the Hopes of some, and addressing the Fears of others, from your being of their Communion, they have upon, not only my personal Knowledge, but also from the Observation of several sober thinking Persons of your being a Papist, prevailed upon many to follow your Example; nay, many Gentlemen did not only turn Papists, but Jesuits, they then being the prevailing Order in your Affections: Therefore, Sir, I will lay down two Points;

1. I will shew you how inconsistent your turning Papist was with the Peace of the Kingdom.
2. I will shew you how destructive your Religion was to the Kingdom of *England*.

1. I will shew you how inconsistent your turning Papist was with the Peace of the Kingdom. Reflect, Sir, upon your self, and consider what Disturbances and fatal Mischiefs the Claim and Exercise of Papal Authority and Jurisdiction (to which you had, by being reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, wholly resigned your self) have caused, even in Kingdoms where both Princes and People were in all things else of the Roman Faith, which the Histories of former Ages suffici-

ently inform us; for if they do but demur to the Usurpations of that old Dragon of Rome, such a Demurrer hath been attended with strange Proceedings, by virtue of the Authority of his pretended infallible Chair; as the Excommunication of Princes; the discharging Subjects from their Allegiance; the Alienation of Crowns and Kingdoms; their interdicting the Performance of all Divine Services in the Nations; which according to their own Side were in all things else truly Catholick. For besides the manifold Instances which all Parts of the Western World afford us to this purpose, such as Gregory the Seventh excommunicating Henry the Fourth; Silver the Third his anathematizing Henry the Fifth; Gregory the Ninth his cursing Frederick the Second Emperor of Germany; and Innocent the Third his excommunicating Philip Augustus, and putting his Kingdom under an Interdict: pray, how did the Kingdom of France fare? Observe but the Proceedings of the infallible Chair with the Kings of that Nation, you may enquire how Boniface treated Charles the Sixth, and Boniface the Eighth Philip the Fair. What need I go so far, but that you and your Brother have in part trudge over those Countries, let us come home to England, where you were not Strangers, and do but behold what Entertainment they had from the Chair of Rome. William Rufus was as good a Catholick as ever; but what disturbance he met withal from Rome's Chair, is fairly left upon Record: and if you had met with such a Yerking as Henry the Second had at Canterbury, it would have been a warning to you as long as you lived, of having to do with the Admirers of Tom Becket's Tomb. Old Harry the Eighth, notwithstanding his being a Popish King, met with little better Quarter. I pray, Sir, what Quarter did you meet withal when you turn'd Papist? I do not question but you met with many a Spiritual Flogging for a Penance from some of your Confessors, for the good of your Soul: Truly if it had been as publickly administred as it was to a good Friend of yours, it would have been an incomparable sight to have cured sore Eyes.

If you had not had an Irish Understanding, you might have seen, notwithstanding all your Bigotry and French Zeal to admiration, that what ever Prince or People are zealous for the Romish Interest, let them but dispute the Jurisdiction of the Romish Chair, they expose themselves to the severe Correction of the High-Priest of the Romish Church, whensoever it shall please him to say the Word. Your Brother was a Papist, tho a loose one; and because he was not nimble enough, and had not that holy Resolution that became him, to make his Crown to all Intents and Purposes to truckle to the Papal Mitre, to what Dangers did he expose himself and People, by giving that countenance to your villanous Party? He made them so impudent, that it was God's Mercies that the Ferment that it put the Nation into, had not been attended with an endless Civil War: I am sure it was that, which with your gracious Assistance sent him out of the World. When he was warned of it he would not believe it, because he knew of every thing else that was designed against our Laws, and Liberties, and Religion: which he mortally hated, tho more cunningly dissembled than your self, his Understanding being above Irish-standard: Therefore, Sir, what Peace the Kingdom could expect in your Brother's Reign, whilst the Administration was in your Hands under him, I cannot pretend to so much under-

standing as to determine : But this I am sure, that even your Band of Pensioners in that never-to-be-forgotten Parliament that was continued from 1661 to 1679, notwithstanding the comfortable Bribes some of them received to betray us, saw what Dishonour was done to God, and Danger to the Souls of the People of *England*, and what the Danger of enslaving these Nations to a Foreign Power, and making *England's* Crown truckle to the Pope's Triple Crown, might be : they did now and then give us a gentle Dose to cure the Pox that you and your good Brother had given the Nation. I suppose some of your worthy Ministers at *St. Germain's*, have received some of the fluxing Pills administered by that College of Physicians, that they cannot but feel the Effects of them to this Day, by the great preventing the growth of that French Distemper on the one hand, and the perfect Cure it wrought upon some on the other. I may say, the Disease was dangerously desperate, and all owing to your Brother, and Self, and villanous Party : But when it pleased your Brother to lay aside those State-Doctors, and to call for the Advice of a set of Men that would have healed the Nation, and secured us from falling into any manner of Relapse ; by your Advice they were sent home, with a scandalous Declaration at their Backs.

2. As your turning Papist did endanger the Peace of the Kingdom, so it tended to the utter Subversion and Destruction of it in its Religion, Laws and Liberties : 'Tis true, you did not as soon as you turned Papist, join with those Cut-throats in doing the Work immediately ; and I will give you two Reasons why you did not : The one is, because you had not a number sufficient to engage with you in so gracious a Work ; so that we poor Protestants only held our Lives, Liberties, Laws and Religion, by your Grace, and the Courtesy of your Jesuitical Crew, till they could be in a Condition, by Number and Strength, to destroy and extirpate us. Alas, good-natur'd *James*, and good-natur'd Papists that did forbear to kill us ; and why ? Because that one of our Lives would have cost three of your own : Therefore the Rogues did for a little time judg it absolutely convenient and necessary, either to conceal those Christian Principles of murdering Protestant Nations, and destroying Protestant States, or to suffer them for a Season to lie dormant by them, till some religious Opportunity should call for their being put in practice. But to do your Rogues right, I will swear for them, that they have been very faithful to their Principles, insomuch that they have not suffered us to be any considerable while without some testimony of that Good-will they have and will maintain to their dying Hour for Protestants ; and how ready they are to do all those good Offices of killing and destroying them, according to the strong Obligation lying upon them from their Holy-Church-Principles, when they have a competent Number and Strength to compleat the Business : for want of which we had some few Intervals of Peace, and some short Leases of our Lives. The other Reason why you did not join immediately to do the Work of destroying us, was, I remember, a great Plague that was raging in the Land : And whether the Terrors of the Lord perswaded you for a while to be quiet, or your being forced every one to scamper to Places free from Infection, you know best ; but your Villains were no sooner gathered together, but as a return of your Thankfulness to God

For the decrease of that sore Plague, you made a Burnt-Offering of the City of London: So that as God had the Year before swept away the Inhabitants, so you of your Princely Grace consumed, in conjunction with your villanous French, Irish, and English Cut-throats and Incendiaries, the Habitations; and had thereby ruined the whole Nation, had not God prevented that Judgment by our having a sham-War with France, which prevented their conjunction with your Party in that villanous Affair. But this is certain, that as much at War as they were, had not the Wind that carried on the Fire so bravely to your content, hindered the coming of their Fleet, you had compleated the Destruction of the whole Kingdom at once. Thus you may see what dismal Effects your turning Papist had: And to conclude this Head, I may say, that you cannot charge the Prince of Orange, now our King, for endeavouring to blacken you; for this one Particular would have made an ordinary Man as black as the Devil. But lest your Blackness should not appear sufficiently, I do proceed to another Head.

Article 2.

2. Your countenancing a Cage of unclean Birds, viz. the College of Jesuits at St. Omers, in order to disturb the Government and Quiet of the English Nation, and the Protestant Interest of the three Kingdoms; that is a Place where all the hellish Plots for above these hundred Years, for firing of Cities, assassinating Kings, Murders and Massacres of Protestants, the subornation of Witnesses, and disturbance of the Peace of Mankind have been carried on. Nay, Sir, give me leave to mind you of one notorious Conspiracy and Forgery, in which you and the Jesuits of that College were engaged; which I will now make publick, that the World may see it was not the Prince of Orange that made you as black as Hell, but your Self and Cut-throat Party. In the Year 1672, when the Arms of your cursed Nimrod of France were advanced to that degree of Greatness and Success, that all Europe looked upon the States-General of the United Provinces almost undone, and brought to the utmost despair of ever recovering their former State and Condition, the then Elector of Brandenburg, who made a serious Judgment of all the dismal Consequences which were to be expected from that Tyrant's ambitious Enterprizes, and to what a dismal End and Catastrophe the whole State of the Empire was like to be brought by that Murderer of Mankind, if no Opposition was made to the current of the Success of his Arms, was to his Honour the first Prince in Christendom that drew his Sword for the Protection of this distressed Protestant State; and that it might be delivered from the Hands of that Monster of Mankind, he with great Vigour represented at the Court at Vienna, the sad Consequence that the Ruin of the Dutch States would be to the Emperor and whole Empire: Which thundering Memento awakened the Emperor out of that Lethargy into which his Jesuits had cast him, that were corrupted with large Sums of Money from France, which were paid in to the Jesuits at St. Omers for that use, by the procurement of your pious Brother and your Self, for the use of the Jesuits and Jesuited Counsellors about the Emperor; who being thus awakened, resolved to arm,

and enters into a firm League with the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, for the Support and Protection of the States-General.

Pursuant to this wise Enterprize, and magnanimous Determination of his Imperial Majesty, his Electoral Highness being advanced to the *Rhine* with a considerable Force, the Count *Montecuculi* commanding an Imperial Army, marched therewith to join the Forces of the Elector; and being joined, they were in a fair Prospect of doing some considerable thing, in order to preserve that Protestant State: But you and your Brother, and the French King, being alarmed at the march of these two German Armies, advise together what is to be done in this Affair; and Letters were dispatched to *St. Omers* with all speed, and sent by *Jack Smith*, a trusty Villain of your Brother's and yours, to let the English Jesuits understand the great Detriment the conjunction of these two Armies would be to the Catholick Cause, and the Quarrel the King of *England* and your Self had espoused with *France*, in order to destroy those Protestant *United-Provinces*. The Jesuits upon the receipt of your Letters, dispatch away old *Gry* and *Cary* to *Ferrier*, then Confessor to the French King, that if he would use his Power to oppose these two Armies, they would use all their Cunning to hinder these two great Generals from such an Union as should be prejudicial to *France* and its Forces, so to be sent against these two German Armies. The French King having this Assurance, and the Account of the Method they would take for this villanous Work, sends away the Marechal *Turenne* with a considerable Army, to observe the Motions of these two German Armies: But by divers Marches and Countermarches which these two Armies made, *Turenne's* Army was so beaten out, that at the End of the Campaign it was in a manner wholly dissipated, and indeed in so low a Condition, that it is certain all that *Turenne* could have done in that conjuncture of Affairs, was to have defended himself against one of those two Armies only; therefore had they heartily joined, *Turenne* could not have escaped, but must have been defeated and destroyed. His Electoral Highness seeing this, and that by destroying of *Turenne's* Army the Dutch would be preserved, sends with all speed to engage the Emperor to order *Montecuculi* to join with him, in order to defeat *Turenne*. The Emperor complies with *Brandenburgh*, and accordingly an Order is dispatched to *Montecuculi* to fight; but the vigilant Jesuits intercept this Order, and forge an Order quite contrary; which forged Order was delivered to *Montecuculi*. The Jesuits at *St. Omers* having notice of this, play their Parts with the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, that the Emperor intended nothing that was sincere, but designed his Ruin; which his Electoral Highness was much inclined to believe, seeing the Emperor's General had received positive Orders not to fight: And the Advice that the Emperor gave to *Brandenburgh*, that he had ordered *Montecuculi* to join with him, and immediately to fight Marechal *Turenne*, was no better than a Cheat. Of which Transaction you were made acquainted, to your great Joy, and the Joy of your Crew here at home: So that by this Plot your Jesuits at *St. Omers* laid in their College there, you endangered all Christendom, exposing it to the Oppression and Tyranny of that Monster of *France*.

It may be, *Sir*, some of your Cut-throats here may say, Where is this College? Where is this *St. Omers*? You know, *Sir*, that old Pious, your Brother,

ther, and your Self, have often trudg'd from *Bruxels* thither to eat Bread and Butter, and to borrow Money of those impudent Fellows, that have been for these hundred Years the Pest of *Europe*, and always the Scandal of the Creation of God : But this is the College of which your Brother was so careful, when he wrote to the French Governour thereof, upon its reduction to the Obedience of the French King, to take care of the English College of Jesuits, according to the Contract he had made with his Master, for that on them the Hopes of *England* did depend. Upon this Consideration I will consider the Hopefulness of these Vermine you have to your Ruin so much promoted and countenanced.

It is not forgotten how many rich and considerable Persons of the Romish Confederacy, you obliged to send their Sons to that College ; and how many are inticed away by the Jesuits themselves from all Parts of *England*, for they have their Factors for those Services in all Parts of the Nation, in the Court, the Country, the Universities, the Inns of Court. Now, Sir, you your self was a great Agent for them in these Affairs, and a considerable part of your Revenue went to defray the Charge : And what Effect it has had upon several great Wits in the Universities, and poor discontented Ministers and others that were fit Tools for them, who were received and maintained in that Cage of unclean Birds, it is not necessary to put you in mind, nor of the Rules and Constitutions of the House, which you are very well acquainted withal ; but I would mind you what these People thus inticed or kidnapp'd over, are to learn.

1. They are to study and learn to defend Equivocation, Lying, Cheating, Dissembling, Fornication, Buggery, Perjury : For this last, you made use of a set of Case-hardened Rogues in the Year 1685, *May* the 8th and 9th, who swore thorow-stich to all you would have them ; your dearly-beloved Cuckold and Counsellor, the Earl of *Castlemain*, being their diligent Tutor ; and old *Hodg*, our Inferior Clergy's most excellent Guide, was their Assistant. They learn also to defend the most barbarous Murders, destroying of Protestant Kings and Subjects, the subverting of States, Kingdoms and Governments, and to swear and forswear ; to stab, pistol, poison, and dethrone Protestant Princes, to blow up with Gunpowder. You remember the Picture of old *Garnet*, to whom you used to pray when you were to receive the Sacrament. They are taught the Merit of cutting of Throats, and a thousand such Villanies ; as also how meritorious it is to advance the Interest of the Church of *Rome*, and to hinder *Heresy*, as they call the Protestant Religion ; to fire Cities, to promote Universal Massacres, the depopulation of Countries, general Spoils and Devastations, to perfect the destruction of those Places they design to subvert or overturn : To which Intent some of them are taught to invent various Engines, Fire-balls, Furnaces, and several sorts of Fire-works, short Daggers, sharp Knives, poisoned Weapons, Racks, and other Inventions of Cruelty, horribly to torture and destroy Mankind, thinking the Friar that invented Gunpowder, came short of the use of the Invention that these incarnate Devils and Hell-born Villains put it to. These were Villains you protected, promoted ; these were the Men of whom your kind and loving Brother was so careful, as Persons on whom the Hopes of *England* did depend ; these were the Men that were to convert us with Blood, and to baptize us with Fire : The good Lord I hope will keep the Land from

from the one, and *London* from the other. Sir, these Rogues that were thus dear to your Brother and your Self, had indeed ways of Conversion and Conviction, enlightning our Understandings with a Faggot, and by the powerful and irresistible Arguments of a Dagger: For since their Religion is so absurd as to oblige those of their Communion to believe that Wine is turned into Blood, they must accompt Protestants Blood as Wine, after which these your Villains do thirst, and have so often attempted to be drunk withal, according to the Character of that abominable Harlot in the *Revelation*, that was drunk with the Blood of the Saints of the most High God.

2. Another Piece of Villany which these People are taught is, the coining of Money, for they coin all sorts of Money: And truly to do them right, their Money is generally reckoned to be worth three Shillings, and three Shillings two Pence an Ounce; and our English Money by them coined and counterfeited, is worth three Shillings and six Pence, and sometimes three Shillings eight Pence an Ounce; but their mill'd Crowns and Half-Crowns are some Grains less than ours. I have often asked them, whether it was worth their while? they said, Yes, for they had some that had nothing else to do; and they were not in that danger their Friends were in *England*, and so could be content with less Profit. Their Money went off without much dispute or difficulty; but the French Coin they delighted most to counterfeit, and the Patacoons, which was commonly their Mission-Money. They had whilst I was with them, almost all the Seals of the Princes of *Eurape*; I have seen the Great Seal of *England* with them, and the Privy-Seal and Signet. You know well what Tricks they plaid with these Seals, and how they were used by your special Direction. They not only coin'd, but clipp'd Money; and these Men never found any discouragement from you, notwithstanding you well knew these things. I acquainted your Brother with these things, but nothing was done to prevent the Progress of such a Piece of Villany; so that the Nation has been miserably harass'd by the multitude of Coiners that have sprung from that villanous House at *St. Omers*. I acquainted the King your Brother, that one part of the Plot was to adulterate the Money and the Plate; and to that end the Conspirators had Bankers, Merchants, Goldsmiths, and other Traders, whom they stocked and set up with the Jesuits Money: The Jesuits boasted that they should have the management of the Mint, and then they should be made Judges of good and bad Money, and manage the same to their best Advantage, and for the support of their Cause.

But what was the Effect of all my Information I gave the King your Brother of this Affair? You had created in him such an Esteem of them for their pretended Loyalty to the Government, and their exceeding kindness to you both when abroad, their Friends and Relations having engaged with your Father, that it would be the highest Ingratitude to take any notice of the Information: So that the King told me that particular part of the Discovery was not very considerable, and that the other parts of the Plot were more fit to be examined; and that if they were made out, it would be enough for me to go through. But, Sir, a great deal of the Money that was thus counterfeited by these Villains, as French Crowns, and Patacoons, were by you procured to be sent into *Ireland* for the payment of the Forces, and for the payment of the Garison of *Tangier*;

so that you were in the Conspiracy with those Villains for the Debasing, Adulterating, and Diminishing the Coin of the Kingdom: no wonder then that such care should be taken of this Cage of filthy and unclean Birds, as such on whom the hopes of *England* did depend. But I suppose you please your self now at *St. Germain*, with the Misery the Nation groans under by reason of the present state of the Coin; but I question not but God who hath delivered us out of your Hands, will deliver this Nation from that burdensome Inconvenience in spite of you and your hellborn Crew at home and abroad.

3. Another piece of Villany they are taught in that College, which you know and have countenanced in it, is, That they may swear they are no Priests, nay nor Papists, but may if they can without Scandal go to Church, take any Oath tho never so false, provided it be of Service to the Catholick Church in general, or their own Society in particular; counterfeit any Sect whatever: by this means they drew in eight Men to be drawn, hanged, and quartered, for intending, as you said, to fire the City of *London* in the Year 1666, (these Men suffered in *April*, and your Popish Party accomplished their Design in *September* following) by pretending themselves Fifth-Monarchy-men, and zealous Protestants; and so in the Case of *Venner*, and in the Case of the Plot in the North, which I have observed to you in my first Part.

4. They teach them not to hesitate at any treasonable thing against any King of *England*, that refuses in the least either to come up to their Measures, or consents to any Law that may be to their Prejudice. Your Brother was Papist enough to go to Heaven, but not Papist enough to continue King of *England*: He was enough in the French Interest to consent to the Counsels of *France*, and to be privy to your Intrigues with that insolent Monster, but not enough to go on in the Design, because of his want of Resolution and Courage in these things; he was but a Cypher, therefore their young Fry were then taught that he stood in the Gap, and he alone, and that he must be removed, and then their Religion must needs flourish again in these three Nations, they having *Kate* and you on their Sides. This when published, gave the Nation very sad Apprehensions, for your being a Papist was the Foundation of all their Attempts upon your Brother's Life, and the alone rise of all the Dangers to which he was daily exposed: Men could not conclude otherwise, than that when you should ever take the Crown, you would trample upon all our Laws and Liberties, which you accordingly did. But more of that in its proper place.

5. They teach all their Scholars to be of the French Interest, as all the Jesuits in the World now are, unless some few of the Spanish Jesuits who are more led by an obstinate Pride than a well-informed Judgment. Now the true Protestant Interest was incompatible with the French Interest, and therefore the former must of necessity be destroyed, in order to make way for the latter; Popery must lead, that French Slavery might follow: therefore we do not wonder at those many Conspiracies framed and devised by your Popish Crew, to take off those who with great Zeal not only asserted the Protestant Religion and Interest in *England*, but appeared like Patriots of their Countrey, in defence of it against all the Opposition of your Brother, your self, and all your Party. Nay, these Villains the Jesuits give their Novices great confidence of their living to see it

brought about, that their wicked Idolatrous Worship should be the established publick Worship within these three Kingdoms, and that it was to be done by the mighty Power of *France*; and this was their Doctrine whilst I was with them: and it was the Doctrine you taught your Party in your Brother's Reign, by which it did, and doth still appear, that you countenanc'd that horrid Society of Devils incarnate, to the great disturbance of the Nation's Peace. Nay, even those Priests that were not of the French Interest, were by you rejected and persecuted, as if they had been Hereticks: for the Truth of which I dare appeal to *Mounson* the Dominican Friar if alive, if his Conscience will let him tell the Truth; for, if I am not much mistaken, you engaged *Sir, Edmondbury Godfrey* to persecute this *Mounson* the Dominican as a Popish Priest, and *Godfrey* did persecute him, so that he was forced either to fly the Kingdom, or at least to be little in sight; and being weary of such great Troubles given him, he made use of the Earl of *Cardigan*'s Interest to prevail with you to let him alone. The Story is of long standing, and I may be mistaken in some Circumstances of it. I remember I asked old *Strange* the Jesuit why the Duke was so against this Friar? and he told me that the said *Mounson* ridiculed the close Alliance that was made by your Brother and you with the French King, and therefore the Duke could not endure him; and that the said *Mounson* had fallen upon the whole Society for propagating the French Interest here in *England*, for which he was hated and persecuted with all the Vigour imaginable.

6. To encourage their young ones in the aforesaid Villanies, horrible Conspiracies, and works of Darkness, they teach them that they merit Canonization, and immediately by his Holiness the Pope they are made Saints in Heaven, notwithstanding by their Villanies they appear Factors for Hell: for is it not known to all the World, that the Pope hath honoured all the Gunpowder Traitors which were executed, and canonized them for Saints to be prayed unto, their Pictures being in divers Churches in *Rome*, and other Parts beyond the Seas for that purpose? These things I now observe to you, not to inform you as if you had known nothing of the Business, but to refresh your Memory, believing that you may have forgotten them, unless you have lately been at *St. Omers*. Therefore, *Sir*, I must deal freely with you in the close of this Article, with which you stand charged: These were your Men and your beloved Friends you encouraged; these were the Men of whom your Brother was so careful. If you can contradict what I now say, let us know the Reason why you encouraged them, and why your Brother was so careful of them. You tell them in a Letter, they were the Men that were to save your Soul; your Brother said, they were the Men on whom the Hopes of *England* did depend; and I pray, *Sir*, why not the Hopes of *Ireland* too? for they have given us as many good Specimens of their good Will to the Protestant Interest in that Kingdom, as your Heart and Soul could wish: so that we have great hopes from them in *England* too; but what they are, I suppose you will tell us when you return; for I protest at present I am at a loss in that particular; for I cannot tell what you your self can hope for from them, unless it be to fire our Cities, soment civil Discords, murder Kings, and disturb the Peace of the Nation. It may be those are your Hopes, for you have encouraged these Rogues in the doing of some Villanies, and protected them

from Punishment for doing of others; they are a parcel of hopeful Sticks, and merit (if you will believe them) your Grace and Favour.

But I pray, *Sir*, how must that Man look, what countenance must he carry that is engaged with these Men? Alas, to rob on the High-way, to break Houses, to rob Churches, are but Transgressions of lesser notice and consideration than you know these Men are guilty of. Now for *James Duke of York* to be in so close a Confederacy with these Rogues, as to make them his Confessors, his Privy Counsellors, his Preachers, his Secretaries, his Ambassadors Abroad; nay rather than they should want Business, his Men of Intelligence, his Spies, and what not? nay *Butler*, *Seely*, and *Downing*, were but their Deputies; they were Rogues enough to have been Principals, but O those good Men of God the Jesuits must be principally concerned: I say, for *James Duke of York*, that was the Son of a King, and Brother of a King, and Grandson of a King, a Person that once was *England's* Hopes, and the Darling of the good People of the Land, that all his Hopes should dwindle thus, to have no other Foundation but a French Monster, that never kept his word with any Man, and a Scoundrel Crew of Jesuits, that are such Rogues whose word no wise Man ever relied on; with what Face can you behold Mankind? Must you not look on the Sons of Men with a Face as black as Hell? When you ambled to *Flanders*, in the Year 1679, did you not convoy over a parcel of those Villains that you knew were in a Conspiracy to have destroyed the King your Brother? of whom they used to say, that he was Catholick enough to go to Heaven, but not Catholick enough to continue King of *England*: these were the Men on whom the Hopes of *England* did depend, and you the Man on whom their Hopes did depend. When you shall attempt to acquit your self from this Charge, then we shall talk further with you upon this Subject.

Article 3.

3. You stand charged with instigating *Charles* the Second your Brother to a strict Alliance with the French King, against the Sense and Interest of the Nation. Here I will lay down three things.

1st. That the King your Brother did enter into a strict Alliance with the French King.

2^d. That you did Instigate and Engage him to it.

3^d. That it was contrary to the Sense and Interest of this Realm.

1st. That the King your Brother did enter into a strict Alliance with the French King. I think the Truth of this will not admit of the least Dispute; for no sooner was that famous Sister of yours arrived, but in a trice that work of Darkness was accomplished; for it could not be for some time understood or discovered but by its dismal Effects: therefore before it should appear, you know that upon the 24th of *October* 1670, the Parliament met; and by the Speech of the Lord Keeper *Bridgman*, at the end of their Meeting, it was told them, tho not in express words, yet in effect it was to gull them out of Money, the old wonted way, you know it well enough. Therefore, *Sir*, I pray do but observe some few particulars of that elaborate Speech.

1. That since the French and Dutch made such defensive Preparations, it was very requisite we should not be behind hand, but rather out-go them, because the Safety of the Nation, our Trade, our Being and Well-being depended upon our Forces at Sea. This Speech-maker had not one word of the Forces at *White-hall*, for the Frigots and Fireships were well rigged out, by a good Supply obtained in a preceding Session of Parliament, so that there was not that urgent Occasion for any extraordinary Supply for them at present.

2. That the King had given Order for fifty Sail of his biggest Ships to be fitted out against the Spring, besides what were to be for security to the Merchants in the *Mediterranian*; who if they were not well convoyed, might at least receive an Affront from those that were more potent, if not some Mischief: But from whom we were to fear this Mischief, our Speech-wright had no Instruction, to acquaint the Parliament, for they knew not one word of the Point you had gained upon your Brother the King to join in that wicked Alliance with the French King; therefore from them you could not fear any Mischief, and the Dutch were careful in the observation of the Triple League: From whom then did you fear this Mischief that your Orator spoke of at the opening that Session? pray let us know it if you please.

3. That lover of Bribes, after he had talked of Preparations fit to be made at Sea, gives the Parliament an Account of the Leagues that the King your Brother had made for the common Peace of Christendom, and the Good of his Kingdoms; and therefore was obliged to a certain Number of Forces in case of the breach of any of them, as also for the Assistance of some of his Neighbours in case of Invasion; and that his Majesty would be in a very ill Condition to perform his Part of the Leagues, if he should not provide to prevent those Storms which seemed to threaten, not only Christendom in general, but this Nation as in conjunction with their Allies; of which Leagues the Lord-keeper gives a particular Catalogue.

(1.) That of the Triple League, wherein your Brother, and the Crown of Sweden, and the States-General of the *United-Provinces* were engaged to perform the Treaty of *Aix la Chappelle*, concerning a Peace between the two warring Princes; which Peace produced that Effect, as to quench the Fire that would have set all Christendom in a Flame, besides other great Benefits which *Europe* still enjoys; and gave opportunity to transport those Forces against the Turks, which would otherwise have been imbrued in Christian Blood. In a word, this Triple League was a most excellent Cripple that you and your Brother made use of to beg Money withal: But he and you finding it did not bring in the ready Penny in such a manner as your extraordinary Occasions required, therefore you tried your Parliament once more; and when they had answered your Expectations, you laid aside your poor Cripple, the Triple League, and clapt up a strong one with *France*, judging his Purse, Credit and Interest, were of greater use to you than your Alliance with the Dutch.

(2.) He gave, you know, an Account of another distinct League between *England* and the States-General of the *United-Provinces*, for a mutual Assistance, with a certain number of Men and Ships in case of Invasion by any others. But, *Sir*, this League was not consistent with that mighty Work then upon your

Hands, which you laboured with all the Industry imaginable to perfect: But the Dutch would not at all be inclined to aid and assist you in that mighty Work; they understood nothing of that mighty Zeal to which you was converted, nor indeed was it fit they should; therefore that unprofitable League was to stand cancelled, and a new one with *France* was made, of which nothing was mentioned in this Speech.

(3.) Of another between us and *Savoy*, for establishing a free Trade for the English Merchants at *Villa Franca*, a Port of the Duke of *Savoy's* in the *Mediterranean*, and through the Dominions of that Prince; and thereby a Passage to a rich Port of *Italy* and part of *Germany* was opened, which was of very great Advantage for the vending of Cloth and other of our home Commodities, and to bring back Silks and other Materials for Manufactures here. What care your Brother had of advancing the Trade of the Nation is well known; and if the Parliament had but known of the Alliance that was made with *France*, and this worthy one with the Duke, which was much of a Piece with that of *France*, they would no doubt have returned you their most hearty Thanks: But this let me tell you, that no sooner this Peace and Alliance was made with *Savoy*, (I cannot tell what the Traders got) but I am sure the poor *Vaudois* suffered deeply in relation to Religion; this Peace raised a bitter Persecution of those poor People, deny that if you can.

(4.) Another between the King your Brother and the King of *Denmark*, whereby those other Impositions that were for some time laid upon our Trade were taken off, and as great Privileges by that Crown granted to our Merchants as ever they had of old, or the Subjects of any other Prince or State did then enjoy: Notwithstanding which they honestly stood by the Dutch, when your Brother and you basely left them to be devoured by the French, your now Ally, whom you joined in withal to destroy the Protestant Religion, which I think you cannot but in Honour own at this Day, since you have made your Perch at *St. Germain's*.

(5.) Another League upon a Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*, whereby there was not only a Cessation, and a giving up to your Brother all their Pretensions to *Jamaica*, and other Islands and Countries in the *West-Indies* in the English Possession; but all free Liberty was given to the English to enter their Ports for Victuals and Water, and safety of Harbour and Return, if Storms or other Accidents should bring them thither; Privileges that were never granted by them to the English or any others: But if ever any entered their Harbours in the *West-Indies*, you will do well to let us know when they came out again, unless they were strong enough to force their way: But if that were true, how you treated the Spaniard in lieu of this advantageous Treaty in his *Low-Countries*, let the World judge: Nay, reflect upon your Gratitude to that Crown for this and other Privileges without blushing, if you can.

6. The Leagues made with *Sweden* and *Portugal*, and the Advantages the English Nation were to enjoy by the same, and the Treaties then depending between your Brother and the Crown of *France*, and the States of the *United-Provinces* touching Commerce; wherein your Brother was then resolved to have a singular regard to the Honour and Trade of the Nation, which was never greater

than it was at that Time. But what could you expect from any Treaty of Trade with the French King, since your Brother had so imprudently quitted that League of Commerce that the late Protector had made with that Monarch for the Honour and Advantage of this Nation? And it would at that time have been worth knowing how consistent that Treaty was with the Alliance made at the meeting with your Sister.

4- This Keeper then, according to usual Custom, tells the Parliament what they were to do, that is, they were to give Money for the Support of these Honourable Leagues; which the Parliament did, not knowing of the strict Alliance your Brother had made with *France*, to the Prejudice of all that had been spoken, to the Sum of two Millions and a half: Truly it was a pretty Sum; surely you could not but laugh at the Parliament's Bounty at this time to destroy themselves.

In short, *Sir*, there was no need of exhibiting to both Houses of Parliament such a Catalogue of Leagues, both past, present, and others that were then only in Intention; they were in your Brother's Head, as *Brunckard's* Coach was in his Head; the mentioning the Triple League had been enough to have gained the Point, it was a thing that so highly pleased the whole Nation. But, *Sir*, was it not the greatest Cheat that ever was put upon such a Nation, to gain a Supply of two Millions and a half for the Support and Maintenance of this League, which you and your Villains had wounded to death by the strict Alliance you had instigated your Brother to make with the French King? And that he and you might, upon the strength of that Alliance, compleat all your devilish Designs against the Religion, Laws and Liberties of *Europe* in General, and of these three Kingdoms in Particular, the Parliament that gave that prodigious Triple Supply 1670, to maintain the Triple League, were prorogued, and met not again till *Feb. 4. 1672*; for you and your Villains were resolved to have a competent Scope for such a mighty Work as you had upon your Hands, and that the Platform of *England's* Ruin so deeply laid, might be so long free from the busy, odious and needless inspection of an impertinent Parliament, till all was finished and perfected.

Sir, You may remember, that in the beginning of 1669, the French King made some Steps towards this strict Alliance by his Minister of State *Colbert*; but in 1670, he compleated the Work to his Heart's content, by Madam the Princess your Sister, who sealed this Holy League with her own Blood; it being of that moment to you and your Villains, that nothing less than the Blood Royal of *England* must serve for a Ratification of it; which as it was as dark and black as Hell, so it was as secret as Witchcraft, which would admit of no Light. Your Brother being apt to change in his Resolutions in Affairs of the greatest Importance, was not to change in this; therefore *Carwell* that French Whore was left to put him in mind of this doughty Alliance, or to lay all the Obligations upon him her Parts could contrive, to continue the same. Your Brother had sometimes some English sick Fits, and was somewhat weary of the Friendship of this insolent Ally: Then that impudent Whore found out Ways to divert him; she was a pleasant Jade, and so wheedled the King, that she obtained his Royal Favour to create her Dutchess of *Portsmouth*: And therefore his

Sister's Death put no stop to the compleating of this villanous League, for it was ratified by the two Kings; *Belfonds* was sent to *England*, and a great Man of *England* to *France*; so the Buisness was done, and was like the Laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*, never to change.

The French King, Sir, having gotten your Brother into this Net, what did he to shew the Friendship he had for him and the English Nation? Truly the first Demonstration of his French Friendship was, the delivering the English their Plantations in *St. Christopher's* Island to Sir *Charles Wheeler*; but it was in such an odious manner, as one would have thought he had designed a War upon us, rather than have continued his Friendship with us: For the delivering up those Plantations, was attended with his wonted Graces of plundering the English Part of the Islands, and therefore delivered up nothing but that Part of the Country laid waste and left in such a Condition, that if *Carwell* her self had been sent over, she would have sworn it had never been planted.

This Monster of Mankind judged it convenient that all his Steps should not savour of Ravage and Devastation, lest the Alliance should have no more Force and Credit than his Reputation and Honour had amongst some of his Neighbours; therefore he grants Pensions to some of the Ministers at *Whitehall*, by the Strength of which Grace and Bounty of his, he found a number of Rogues that did espouse him, and kept the King your Brother so firm, that the Triple League was no more to be supported,* and those that desired Admission were refused, and your Brother began to look with much coolness upon the Dutch; and the French King enters into a firm Alliance with the then Bps of *Munster* and *Cologn*; and tho a few Years before he was but Velvet-headed in his Naval Force, notwithstanding his Inclinations to be pushing by Sea formerly, he prepared a greater Force by Sea at that time than any of his Predecessors could pretend to. The Dutch were not negligent of their own Concerns, and made a proportionable Preparation according to the League, and did not doubt but that the King your Brother would fit out his Quota, according to the true Tenour of the Alliance made with them: But alas, they were mistaken, he had a Fleet at *Whitehall*, which he was to rig and fit out for Services more secret, tho at the expence of the Publick Treasure of the Nation, for the Service of his Potent Ally; for, Sir, when you and your Brother were at *Bruxels*, in the Year 1656, 57, 58, 59, I do not find you could carry on the Affairs of the Government without a Fleet of such Frigots, which I confess were not then so well equipped, notwithstanding they were fit for Service. But to conclude this Head of this Alliance made with *France*, you may consult the former Memorial upon that Head, and a word or two to this may be spoken in its proper place.

2dly. As your Brother entred into this Alliance with the French King, so it is as plain that his so doing was at your Instigation; the sending over to your Sister was your work, and old *Gray* your Confessor was one of the private Messengers: nay the Alliance was working at *St. Omers* that very Moment your Brother had compleated the Triple League, which so put the Jesuits out of Countenance, that they could not tell what to say; but you gave them some Cordials to refresh them, and promised that this Triple League would not be of a very long date, and therefore bid them not desist the Project they had on foot, to settle a Cor-

respondency

respondency with *Ferier* the French King's Counsellor and Confessor; which you know they did; and *Courteny* went from *St. Omers* to *Paris* in order thereunto, and *Grey* and he did that Business. The Correspondency being thus settled, you know the great Point was the Interview, which by means of these Men you obtain'd; your Brother openly made use of other Men, but all of the same *Kidney*, and in the same Conspiracy to ruin the Laws and Liberties, and subvert the Religion of these three Nations: and you having gained the Point of this strict Alliance, how you managed the same in those traiterous Correspondencies afterwards maintained with the French King's Confessors, *Ferier* and *Lacbaize*, I have given a full and large Account in my first Part; by which it appears that your Brother did nothing therein, but what he was advised to by your Self and traiterous Accomplices, for you kept him in the French Interest to the Day of his *Exit*; and when you invaded the Crown, you maintained the self-same Alliance, till you were deposed as useless to God and Man.

3dly. That this Alliance was inconsistent with, and contrary to, and tended highly to destroy the Interest of the Nation, which was the Design of you and your villainous Conspirators; and that will appear if you are now at leisure to sit down, and seriously consider these following Particulars.

1. How great the French Monarchy was in it self, when your Brother and you made this Alliance. You know that formerly the King of *Spain* had the Agency of all the Princes of *Europe*, and had his Spies and Pensioners in most Princes Courts of Christendom: Then the devilish Jesuits laboured very hard, and not without some Success, to advance the King of *Spain* to the Universal Monarchy of all *Europe*: but those Villains that were nourished by that Crown, like Rats deserted a tumbling House; and finding the French King growing great, and enlarging his Empire, applied themselves to advance him to the Universal Monarchy of *Europe*. And you having engaged with those Sons of Pride and Ambition, how have you countenanced that Devil, in his going about like a roaring Lion and ravening Wolf, seeking whom he may devour? How hath he laid the most flourishing Parts of Christendom waste, and made Countries flowing with Milk and Honey, become Fields of Blood and howling Deserts? How safe then it was for *England* to have its King and its Presumptive Heir to be in such an Alliance, I leave to all thinking Men to judge. What could be your Design therein, but by aiding and countenancing this mighty Monarch, whose Interest you had espoused, and whose Religion your Brother and you had embraced, to subjugate the Religion of *England* to the Superstition and Idolatry of *Rome*, and its Government to the Power of *France*? Call to mind, Sir, what a solemn Application was made to you, on *Apr. 25. 1678*, to keep up your Alliance with *France*, by reason of its greatness, which would enable you to carry on your pious Intentions of establishing the Catholick Religion, and freeing your self from the Impertinencies of a peevish and unthinking Parliament. But, Sir, the then Parliament was so sensible of the Greatness of the French King, that their Opinion was of a far different Nature, and their Application, *Jan. 31. 1677*, of another Strain than that of the Jesuits to you, *Apr. 25. 1678*. That of *Jan. 31. 1677*, saith thus; *We beseech your Majesty not to admit of any Treaty of Peace, whereby the French King shall be left in possession of any larger Dominions*

and Territories, or of any greater Power than what he retained by the Pyrenean Treaty; less than which we conceive cannot secure your Majesty's Kingdoms, and the rest of Europe, &c. At which Address you and your Jesuits made a fearful stir at St. James's, and Letters flew like Lightning to St. Omers, and to Father Lachaise, that all the Fat was in the Fire; the Parliament would be Judges of War and Peace, and what not? Nay, the very Message that was sent on the 4th of February, was penned by Coleman and the Jesuits, your self sitting in that Council, and then brought to Whitehall, where it admitted of some few Amendments, and so was transmitted to the House. Nay, Sir, there was another Address presented to the King your Brother, on March 15. 1677. wherein the Parliament acquaints him, That the Kingdom was much dissatisfied with the Growth and Power of the French King: So that you may see what your own Designs were, in conjunction with those St. Omers Rogues in this wicked Alliance with the French King, and how inconsistent it was with the Safety of Europe in general, and of this Kingdom in particular.

2. You may remember the ambitious and aspiring Thoughts of that proud insolent Monarch, when your Brother and you made this strong Alliance with him; and those, Sir, were discovered by his daily Projects and Practices: Therefore as your Alliance with him was secret and dark, so it was mean and contemptible, for your Brother and you to be cajol'd and gull'd into such a League, especially at the Instance of such Vermin as never were true to any Prince; witness their Defection from the Crown of Spain when it began to decline, and their betraying the Emperor's Counsels to the French King, in the Case of Montecuculi. But to return to the Point of the French King's Ambition, this appear'd in his insolent Carriage to the Prince of Orange in his Minority, and likewise when he came to Man's Estate, and also to the Princes in League with himself in the War against the Dutch; nay, your Brother and you tasted of it when you were in distress for Money, in the Year 1679, notwithstanding the great Friendship you had contracted with him: But truly nothing appeared more insolent than his Proclamation of War against the Dutch; the Reason he gave was his Pleasure, and the end of it he declared was his own Glory.

3. The great increase of the French King's Power by Sea and Land by this Alliance; for he was not only furnished with Timber from England, but our Ship-Carpenters were sent to instruct the French how to build their Ships of War. And did not Sir Anthony Dean, by your Brother's Order, at your Instance, build a Model of a Man of War, and carry it over to Roan, whence the French King conveyed it by Land to Versailles, and had it launched into the great Pool he had made there; where he came on board, and had much Conference with Sir Anthony on the Subject of building of Ships? Since the Restoration of your Brother, the French King prayed leave for the admitting of twelve of his Ships of War to pass through the Narrow Seas: But since that he has so much increased his Shipping, as to stand in no need of giving himself that trouble; and since that Alliance made with him, he is grown so strong, that he is able to cope with the English Nation. Nay, that the French King might not fail in his Depredations upon the Dutch and Spaniard, with what English and Scottish Forces was he furnished, that he might carry on his wicked War against the Confederates?

Nay, to compleat all, the King your Brother, and you and your wicked Crew, emptied all the Magazines of *England*, to fill those of the French King: For from *June* 1675, to *June* 1677, he had sent him Granadoes without number, under the colour of unwrought Iron, 21 Tun of Lead-shot, 17134 Barrels of Gunpowder, 18 Tun and 600 Weight of Iron-shot, 88 Tun of Match and 1000 Weight; 441 Pieces of Iron-Ordinances, the Quantity of which was 292 Tuns and 900 Weight; Carriages, Bandaliers, Pikes, &c. uncertain. How then this Alliance with *France* was consistent with the Honour, Safety and Interest of *England*, a Man of an ordinary Understanding may easily see: And we cannot but judg that your Brother, your Self, and Popish Crew, designed not only to impoverish and weaken the Nation, but to enslave it to *Rome* and *France*.

4. That such an Alliance with *France* could not be consistent with the Honour and Interest of the Nation, you may call to mind what Steps the Parliament of *England* took to stop the Progress of the French King's Greatness, and with what Zeal they did it; I am sure you have time now to recollect your self, and to reflect upon the Care the Parliament had at that time of that Concern.

(1.) The first was the Prohibition of all Commerce and Trade with *France*; and this, *Sir*, appears by the Commons Address, *Jan.* 31. 1677: wherein they did pray and advise the King your Brother to forbid all Trade and Commerce with the Subjects of the French King, and that no Commodity of the Growth and Product of *France*, or any of the Territories or Dominions of the French King, might be admitted to be brought into any of his Majesty's Dominions; and sold within the same, but be seized and destroyed wherever they were found, and all this in order to a War: But this Address so nettled you and your Villains, that nothing but Exclamations were to be heard against the House of Commons for that Address; nay the King in his Message the 4th of *February*, declared himself not a little surprized to find so much inserted in the aforesaid Address which he thought should not be, and so little of that which he judged should have been inserted: the Growth and Power of the French King was a *Noli me tangere* at Court; but in the Parliament the Prevention thereof was the Subject of their Counsels.

(2.) Another step was the calling Home the Subjects of the King your Brother from the French King's Service, suffering no more to be transported into that Kingdom, as you may remember by the Address of the House of Commons *May* 20. 1675. But how your Counsel, and that of your villanous Jesuits, influenced the King your Brother, was seen by his noncompliance with the said Address: for altho he had promised the Parliament to issue out a Proclamation, and accordingly one was emitted, yet he had no manner of intention therein to follow the Counsel of the House of Commons; therefore *November* 10. 1675. an Address was agreed upon, and presented to him by both Houses, wherein they take notice of his Majesty's Proclamation for recalling his Subjects from the Service of the French King, but withal how ineffectual it had been, and how little Obedience was paid to it, and therefore both Houses prayed the King to renew his said Proclamation; by which, *Sir*, you may see how odious an Alliance with *France* was to the English Nation.

(3.) Another Step taken by the Parliament to prevent the growing Greatness of the French King was, That the King your Brother should enter into an actual War with *France*; and in order to carry on that War with Vigour, you may observe in the Commons Address, *March 15. 1677.* they desire him to recal his Ambassador, and send Home the French Ambassador; and they signify to the King what a Supply was ready, and what Supplies should be given, in case such a War, in Conjunction with the Confederate Princes of *Europe*, should be declared and carried on against *Lewis* the French King: nay, the Parliament gave 1200000 Pounds for carrying on that War, but your Brother and you, and your Hellish Crew, intended nothing less than to make War with *France*; and upon the Strength of that Money you clapp'd up a closer Alliance with *France*; and your *Whitehall* Fleet and Fireships too, were well equipp'd for an Expedition of greater Moment to *Windsor*, than the Ships at *Chatham*, *Woolwich*, &c. might be said to perform.

(4.) Another step taken to prevent the growing Greatness of *France*, was the Marriage of your Daughter the Lady *Mary* to the Prince of *Orange*, our now Gracious King; this, through the Danger that Prince's renewing the Seige of *Charleroy* might be to your villanous French Measures, was with much ado consummate; notwithstanding which you went on with the Conspiracy, till you know in the midst of all your *Windsor*-merriments (for you had a drinking and revelling Penny given you by the House of Commons) there appear'd a Storm, and all your villanous Conspiracies were detected, to the Mortification of your self and merry Company at *Windsor*. This Marriage, I say, was by rational Men thought a fair step to prevent the growing Greatness of *France*, though it proved not such an effectual Means as was by all these particulars expected, to the Grief of the Protestant Interest, till the Prince's Accession to the Crown of *England*. But you may see what a traiterous Practice this Alliance with *France* was, and how odious to the Nation, the English judging it highly prejudicial both to their Honour and Interest to maintain and abet such a false Tyrant. Then, *Sir*, how infamous have you rendered your self by this wicked Alliance, and what Villains were they that should engage you in the same, since it was so destructive to the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of these three Kingdoms? And what Ground you lost in the House of Commons by this Alliance, you may call to mind if you please; but if not, you may let it alone, and remain at *St. Germain's* in a Humour sutable to your present Condition.

(5.) Another step to prevent the growing Greatness of *France*, and of the Popish Interest, was the *Habeas Corpus* Bill that passed in the Month of *April* or *May*, 1679.

(6.) The Bill that disabled Papists from sitting in either House, passed in the Year 1678, was another step.

(7.) The Bill for the more speedy convicting of Papists.

(8.) The Bill against raising of Money without consent of Parliament.

(9.) The Bill against sending Prisoners beyond the Seas.

These were steps taken to prevent the French and Popish Interest; and indeed they were diametrically opposite to the Design of the French and Popish Conspirators. But I must not forget one Passage worthy of your Observation, and

the Consideration of your Party, and that is the villanous use you made of the Prince of *Orange's* Marriage, in Conjunction with your Partisans, which was to incense the Dutch against that Prince, to set fire to the Jealousies in *Holland*, and especially at *Amsterdam*, viz. That the Prince by this Marriage was come into the French Interest, and in order thereunto had taken Measures with the King your Brother, and your Self and Party, and that now the Dutch were not to trust him. And to give some colour for this piece of Villany, *Coleman* dispatches a Letter by your Order to the French King's Confessor, and signified to him that you had drawn the Prince over to your Interest and Sentiments, which was industriously spread amongst the Dutch by the Jesuits. Nay, to crown the Work, and make the Dutch States believe the thing to be true, the French King upon that Marriage proposed other Terms of Peace to the Dutch, far short of your Brother's Scheme, and less safe for *Flanders*, he only proposing the restoring of six Towns in *Flanders* to the Spaniard, and mentioning the Business of *Lorain* in a dark sort of a way; which would not have been accepted of by the Dutch, had not your Rogues by your direction created such a suspicion in them of the Prince's Integrity, because of his marriage with your Daughter, they having an incurable Jealousy of our wicked Court and Ministers; it lessened their Confidence in the Prince, which he had deserved from them to the highest degree. But Time tells the Truth, they at last found the Prince's Integrity, in advancing the Interest of the *United-Provinces*, was such, as broke through all those thick Clouds of Aspersions, all your endeavours to the contrary notwithstanding. How therefore your Alliance with *France* (which was to be supported with Lies and Deceit, and against which the Parliament made such Steps in order to its dissolution, and to hinder the growing greatness of *France*) was not consistent with the Interest of *Europe* in general, or of these three Kingdoms in particular, I leave to your own sweet self to judg: and if it be above the reach of your Irish Understanding, you have a ragged Crew about you, from whom you may receive further Information.

5. I proceed to convince you by some Questions, how this Alliance the King your Brother and you had made with the French King, was inconsistent with the Interest of *Europe* in general, and the Interest and Honour of *England* in particular. The Parliament you know were of the Opinion, that the Alliance with *France* was neither for the Honour nor Safety of the Nation; and you might have retained the same Thoughts, if you and your Party would have given your selves but a little leisure to think: And now you have some recess from plotting, that being, I suppose, out of doors, I pray answer me;

(1.) What Returns had your Brother and you from the French King, for making good the Alliance on your Parts? I remember you emptied all the Magazines of *England*, that those of *France* might be full; you weakened the three Kingdoms, by forcing great numbers of the King's Subjects into the French King's Service, that he might be strong. What did he for the Nation? I have heard of his Purse, Interest and Credit you were to be assisted withal; these were fine things for those that were not the *Solemons* of that Age, these were fine gilded Promises; but what Performances had your Brother or the Government from him? I pray ask your *Middletons*, and your *Melforis*, or poor *Jack*

Carryl rather than fail, or your *quondam* Minister *Will. Fuller* the Cony-Woolcutter : Can none of these excellent Fellow-labourers of yours tell you the comfortable Returns your Christian Brother made you for your keeping your Part of the Alliance ? If they cannot, I can, and will tell you, (I suppose it's nothing but what you knew long before, and desired with all your Heart) that this grateful Son of an old Priest, not only with the most Christian Exorbitancy enlarged his Impositions upon the English in their Trade to *France*, but was most graciously pleased for your Aid and Assistance, to let loose his Privateers upon the English, as if your Alliance with him had been a War upon the English Nation ; and so upon the strength of it he plundered, murdered, and made Prize of our Merchant-men and their Effects, and confiscated them : Nay, that he might not leave himself without witness of his Gratitude, he carefully, good Man, block'd up our Harbours ; and that our Merchant-men might not suffer damage in our Ports by Storms, or the like, they were gently taken out, and carried over to *France*, where they should be in greater safety : Nay, if any complained at any of his Sovereign Ports, they were in a most gracious and Princely compassionate way baffled, and sometime met with a Christian dry beating ; and if any did escape this Grace and Favour, they were committed to the Care of that impudent Rogue and Knight, Sir *Ellis Leighton*, who was to make a second Prize of them ; you know for whose Use this Fit of Gratitude lasted, from 1674 to the latter end of 1676. Well done good and faithful Servant.

(2.) Since you have had such a Taste of the French King's Gratitude, I pray let me be resolved of his Faithfulness and Truth ; for nothing will make your Alliance appear Honourable and Great, so much as his Faithfulness with whom you have made this Alliance : How truly he carried himself to your Brother in that Affair, and to you as engaged with your Brother in the same, I will put you in mind by one Passage, by which you might have seen what trust was to be given to his Faith. Did he not make War upon the Dutch, because he was not satisfied with their Behaviour to him, which was risen to that degree, that he could no longer without diminution of his Glory, dissemble his Indignation against them, and therefore resolved to make War against them by Sea and Land ? Compare this with a Passage it may be you have forgotten, which is this ; That when he had gotten the King your Brother and your self into this Net of an Alliance, you received a Demonstration of his Faithfulness and Truth ; for he openly declared that the War against the Dutch was none of his Quarrel, but that he only engaged in it out of respect to the Persons of the King your Brother and your self. Nay, do but remember how he used the Prince of *Orange* upon his declaring of War against the States-General ; Did he not court, by all his French way of wheedling, the Prince of *Orange* to take upon him the Sovereignty of the *United-Provinces* ? Did not his Ministers then at the *Hague* court the English Minister there, and Pensioner *Fagel*, and the Dutch themselves that were of the Prince's Party, and favoured his Cause ? Nay, this Monster offered that the Prince should make what Terms he pleased, so as to make a separate Peace ; and yet at that very time was treating with the *Lovefein* Party, who were the Opposers of the Prince and his Interest, to enter into a firm Alliance

with them; and that after this supposed Peace should be concluded between him and the Prince of *Orange*, they should receive such an Advantage by it, as should ever secure their Repose and Liberties, intending to depose the Prince from having any Power or Authority over them. In this very Particular were you and your Brother engaged, in order to the Destruction of the Prince's Interest, by the French Ambassadour at the *Hague*, and English Minister: all three of you deal with the Prince; and by some of your Villains, in conjunction with the French, you dealt with the *Lovestein* Party to ruin him.

Another Instance of the Truth and Faithfulness of that Monster of Mankind is this; The *Lovestein* Party relying upon his Truth and Faithfulness, you know the Marquess *de Balbaces* proposed to the French Ambassador the time when the six Towns were to be delivered up to the Spaniard upon the French King's Terms; he received no other answer than this from the said Ambassador, That his Master being obliged to see an entire Restitution made to his Majesty of *Sweden* of all he had lost in the War, could not, neither would restore the said six Towns in *Flanders* to the Spaniard, till those were likewise restored: So that the *Lovestein* Party, by the separate Peace they procured the States-General to make with *France*, might put their Fingers in their Mouths, stand still and look on; and if that the King of *Denmark* and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* would not deliver the Towns they had taken from the *Swede*, as it was supposed they would not, nor could the Dutch compel them, then the French King might take all *Flanders*, and impose what Terms he pleased upon the rest of the Confederate Princes. This piece of Roguery of the French King so confounded the States-General, who had, by the Malice of the *Lovestein* Party to the Prince of *Orange*, been drawn into this wretched separate Peace, that they could not tell what to do, or whom to complain to: Shame so covered them, that they durst not complain to the Confederate Princes, who had so generously undertaken their Cause and Quarrel to preserve them, who must otherwise have to all Intents and Purposes perished under this French Dragon and Enemy to Mankind, without either Hopes or indeed Possibility of relief, and therefore had great reason to be offended at their endeavouring to make a separate Peace, thereby to expose them to the villanous Rage of the French Arms. Why then did they not complain to the Court of *England*? Truly they might, and have found as much Honesty to the full as in the French King: For you may remember, that the Counsels of the King your Brother, and your Self, and villanous Ministry were so miserably loose, you having so dangerous an Ascendency over your Brother and his French Pensioners, that they could not reasonably expect any Good from our Court.

After all this, *Sir*, do but consider what Good could *England* expect from your Alliance with one whose constant Maxim it was, that no wise Prince would ever be a Slave to his Word in any kind whatever? He declared War against the Dutch to preserve his Glory, and that such was his Pleasure; and then declares, that the Quarrel was your Brother's and Yours, and not His; agrees to deliver up six Towns, then denies them to be delivered up; is in firm Peace with *England*, yet destroys our Trade, and seized our Shipping; promises you his Purse and Interest, and yet exposed your Person with all the Contempt imaginable

when you went for *Flanders*. What good your Brother could expect from him, I am yet to learn: He stirr'd him up to wage an ungodly War; How did he assist him in it? Where was his Purse? He sent his Fleet to take pleasure in seeing the Dutch and English batter one another; and laughed in his Sleeve at your Brother's mad Folly to be cullied into the War, which we shall speak somewhat of in its proper place.

6. How dangerous this Alliance your Brother and you made was to all *Europe*, especially to these three Nations, shall further appear; and if that be made out, what a Figure must you make in the Face of all the Christian Princes of *Europe*, whether Papists or Protestants? Nay, Sir, were you capable of making any Judgment, of which you are not, (God having given you up, I fear, to a judicial Blindness, because of your foul Apostacy to the Synagogue of *Rome*) you might perceive it your self; but that you and your Cut-throats, both at *St. Germans* and in *England*, may be satisfied of the great Danger to which your Brother and you exposed this Nation, I shall lay down these following Particulars.

(1.) How it exposed both the Religion and Government of *England* to the danger of being subverted and destroyed by those swarms of Priests and Jesuits that entered this Nation, and the disturbance they gave it, we have not yet forgotten. I have spoken to this Point already in the first Part, therefore proceed to a second Particular.

(2.) How did it endanger a Breach with *Spain*, and the disturbance of our beneficial Trade with that Nation? It is well known that the War with *Spain* in the Time of *Q. Elizabeth*, was not only chargeable, but gave great disturbance in our Trade there; and not only so, but the whole Trade of the *Mediterranean* was much impaired: And tho the Spaniards wanted our Trade, it is well known they espoused your Brother and you against their own Interest; and your Ingratitude to that Nation had very near broke into such a Flame, that had they engaged with the *French* against us, we had been undone: They began to be highly provoked for the scurvy Usage they received from your Brother and your self, which they had as a Reward for keeping you both from starving.

To conclude this Head; How could such an Alliance, which gave the greatest disturbance to our Trade, and exposed us to the danger of an expensive War with *Spain*, be in any measure consistent with the Safety, Honour and Interest of the Nation? How could we have continued the Ballance of all Christendom? and what a dangerous thing it was to alter the Ballance settled upon so sure a Foundation, I leave to all the World to judg: But I conceive the Misery of *England* was the Joy of the Duke of *York*.

Article 4.

4. You stand charged with your Brother for shutting up the *Exchequer*. It was the Earl of *Shaftsbury* that projected, and the Lord *Clifford* that advised; and your Brother and you pursued that Advice. *Clifford* for a Reward of his never-to-be-forgotten Villany, was made Lord High-Treasurer of *England*; a

Papist whose *Exit* was as miserable as his Ministry was wicked : He was the first Briber of the Members of the House of Commons, and had so used them to Bribes and Pensions, that whosoever succeeded him had a hard Game to play, and might have paid dear for following his mistaken Steps. But you and your Brother gave the Direction ; and if any Men came Angels into your Service, they must return Devils out of it. Here are three or four things to be considered.

1. What a Mischief this shutting up the *Exchequer* was to the Nation, both as to its Honour and Credit, and to the Trade thereof : For how many great Traders, that trusting to the Credit of the *Exchequer*, put in their Money there for its better Security, with the expectation of a reasonable Profit, were cheated of such Estates, and compelled with the Crown to own and declare themselves Bankrupts ?

2. How unreasonable it was ; for you know that upon the Credit of the Triple League, there were in the compass of a Year, two Millions and a half given to the Crown : For, as I have observed in my first Part, the Triple League was of such good Report, that it could be scarce named but it met with mighty Caresses from the House of Commons. These vast Treasures, one might think, with the standing Revenue, might have done great Matters, together with such Sums your Brother had from that House of Commons : Therefore what reason you had to cheat so many hundreds at once, I must tell you you will find difficult to give ; but that which is bred in the Bone, will never be got out of the Flesh. Your Father, it is true, shut not up his *Exchequer*, but he robbed the *Mint* of a great Sum of Money, and that was all one in the Greek, whether the *Exchequer* or the *Mint* ; robbing is robbing, and cheating is cheating, let it be when it will, or where it will, or by whom it will, it is Roguery.

3. With what Faces you and your Rogues could behold a Parliament ; it must certainly be with Faces hard enough that you should obtain Money, nay such excessive Sums within the compass of a Year, and then shut up the *Exchequer* to the Destruction of many hundreds who had their All in it, and to the Terror of the whole Nation, whereby the Crown, amidst the Confluence of so many Aids and Subsidies, should publish it self Bankrupt, and break all Faith with its own People. Truly, Sir, if the Parliament had raised a small Tax to have made you and your Villains Examples to Posterity, much less Blood had been spilt, and far less Treasure spent than was, to the dishonour of the Nation.

4. How you could draw *France* into such a Confederacy, or how *France* could trust your Brother and you in and with such an Alliance, after so many villainous breaches of Faith and Troth you had both made. I have heard of one Knave supplanting another, but in my Life I never found one Knave trusting another. I met with some honest Gentlemen that wondered how your Brother *Charles II.* could trust the French King, who had broke his Faith with all the Princes of Christendom. Pray how far short did *Charles* fall of his Brother of *France* in that Point ? if he did, he made it up in this shutting up the *Exchequer*, which I think would have broke the back of the Reputation of the mightiest Monarch in the World. Truly had some Men been in the French King's place, they would never have engaged with you.

Article 5.

5. The great and secret Alliance your Brother and you made with *France*, was attended with some meritorious Work, or else the French King would not have been so void of Understanding as to admit you into so near an Alliance. O but it was attended with a marvellously meritorious Work, and that was the Breach of the Triple League, and entering into an actual wicked War with the Dutch, in which your Brother and you joined with the French King; which is another Particular you stand charged with.

Sir, I must beg your Pardon, and desire you, with those gracious Eyes of yours, to look a little back, and be sure you over-look all your Mistakes by the way: but this I must say, that your Brother's Government had more Changes and Tergiversations in it than any Government I ever read of. In the 1^{4th} Year of his Reign he passed an Act of Uniformity, to oblige Men to conform to the Common-Prayer and Ceremonies of the Church of *England* as it was in old *Picked-Beard's* Time: Then having a great Itch to be quarrelling with the Dutch, who were as diligent in their Callings as your Brother, and Self, and wicked Crew were in yours, this War was to be ushered in with the heavenly Benediction of a Declaration of Liberty of Conscience; but being but Velvet-headed, he thought it convenient to have all the Strength to join with him in a most ungodly War: Therefore in 1663, upon the Sale of *Dunkirk*, he issued out the said Declaration for Liberty, which was to be Grace after the French King was feasted with that sweet and pleasant Morfel, and before the Feast of fat Things expected by a War with the Dutch. There were a parcel of unlucky Fellows that thought it very strange, that in the Year 1662, the Act of Uniformity should take place as the most excellent *Orvietan* against Popery and Fanaticism, and yet within a Year to grant a Toleration for Indulgence, in favour of those that kept him from the Crown, or brought him to it upon the most scandalous Terms that ever Prince was brought: These unlucky Knaves had not enjoyed any Court-preferment, and therefore had not forgotten to think what Reasons could induce the King to this Act of Arbitrary Grace and Goodness: but you remember it was in an interval of Parliament that *Dunkirk* was sold, and in an interval of Parliament that this Indulgence was granted, which, if I am not mistaken, was in *November* after *Dunkirk* was sold; and those Wags called it Grace after Meat: But alas, they were not privy to the War then contriving against the Dutch, which was to be ushered in with that Indulgence: but you and your Conspirators not being ready for that War, behold in *Febr.* 166 $\frac{1}{2}$, a Parliament meets; and what then? O this Indulgence stuck much in their Stomachs; and tho they could pass by the Sale of *Dunkirk*, yet they could not this Indulgence; for at that time they were as full of Malice against the Dissenters as that Villain *Finch* could make them: Therefore upon their meeting that Indulgence was canvassed over, and tossed about like a Dog in a Blanket, or like one of your Worshipful Mayors of *Scarborough* in your Reign; and when it was well-favouredly besith, then a Committee was appointed, and old *Veracity* being in the Chair, an Address was drawn up on *Febr.* 15. 1663, wherein Reasons

were

were set forth against this maul'd Whelp, and none of them worth a Louse except one; but because they did sute your Understanding, you shall have them.

1. That it would establish Schism by a Law, and make the whole Government of the Church precarious, and the Censures of it of no Moment or Consideration at all. 2. It would no way become the Gravity and Wisdom of a Parliament to pass a Law at one Session for Uniformity, and at the next Session (the Reason for Uniformity continuing still the same) to pass another Law to frustrate or weaken the Execution of that Act. 3. It would expose the King your Brother to the restless Importunity of every Sect or Opinion, and of every single Person also, that shall presume to dissent from the Church of England. 4. It would be a Cause of increasing Sects and Sectaries, whose Numbers would weaken the true Protestant Profession so far, that it would at last become difficult for it to defend it self against them. 5. And that which old *Veracity* thought the most considerable, those Numbers, which by being troublesome to the Government, find they arrive to an Indulgence, will as they increase, be more troublesome, so that at length they might arrive to a general Toleration, which the King had declared against; and that in time some prevalent Sect would at last contend for an Establishment, which they judged might end in Popery. 6. That it was a thing without Precedent, and would take away all means of convicting Recusants, and be inconsistent with the Methods and Proceedings of the Law of England. 7. They humbly conceived the said Indulgence proposed, would be so far from tending to the Peace of the Kingdom, that it was rather likely to occasion great disturbance.

These were the seven Vials of Wrath the House of Commons poured forth upon this Indulgence for Liberty of Conscience. How did Popery fare in this Day of Wrath? Truly, Sir, you may remember that old Whore had a Mouthful of their angry Breath; for if you observe but the Vote of Thursday, Apr. 2. 1663. Resolved, *That his Majesty having graciously declared his Zeal for the prevention of the growth of Popery, he humbly desired to issue out his Proclamation to command all Jesuits, and all English, Irish and Scottish Popish Priests, and all such other Priests as have taken Orders from the See of Rome, or by Authority thereof, except such Foreign Jesuits and Priests as by contract of Marriage are to attend the Persons of either of the Queens, or by the Law of Nations to attend Foreign Ambassadors, to depart this Kingdom by a Day: And Resolved, That the Lords Concurrence be desired to this Vote.* Upon which there was an Address of both Houses against Popish Priests and Jesuits, and Papists.

Now, Sir, put on your considering Cap, and make but your Observation. When the Commons presented their Address against the Dissenters, with those loggerheaded Reasons old *Veracity* had drawn up; the King presently complies, and recalled his Declaration, and protests that never King was so happy in a House of Commons as he was in that; that the Paper and Reasons were long, and therefore he humbly begged their Patience and Pardon, and tells them his Interest and theirs was the same, (just as if he had had the Prophetick Revelation of your Letter to Father *Lathciffe*) and so linked together that they could not disagree. But when he comes to answer the Address against Priests and Papists, you may find his Note was changed very much, being troubled that his

Lenity and Condescensions towards many of the Popish Perswasion (that were but the natural Effects of his Generosity and good Nature, after having lived so many Years in the Dominions of Roman Catholick Princes, and out of a just Memory of what many of them had done and suffered in his Royal Father's Service of blessed Memory, and of some eminent Services performed by others to himself in his greatest Affliction) should be misconstrued; but he would issue out a Proclamation; but for what? that they should by a Day depart their Lodgings, and change their Names, and lie purdue for a while, and all would be well. It may be this was not in the Proclamation, but I am sure it was their practice, and old *Pious* was not over-willing to part with his Friends upon a Parliament's Address: But the Parliament being to give Money, and he ready to receive it, was not willing to lose it for want of agreeing with them: but this I must say, he parted with his Indulgence to Dissenters with less difficulty than he did to Papists.

But I find not that in this Session of Parliament, there was one Word of the Dutch War: O no, Sir *Robert Holmes* had not done those Preliminary Services that were to introduce it, for he was to be Master of the Ceremonies to usher you and your Conspirators fairly into the War: But he had not yet compleated his Depredations upon the Dutch Plantations in *America* and *Africa*; and I think the War against *Algiers* was a *Remora* in your way: Therefore Admiral *Lawson*, once a very hearty honest Man, but at that Time a hearty Rogue, was hastened into the *Straits* to make an end of the War, and *De Ruyter* was to have joined with him; but when they were there together, he left Sir *John Lawson* on Advice of the Rogueries *Holmes* was acting in the Dutch African Factories, and in their Plantations in *America*, and attended that part of them that were left, and endeavoured to make Reprisals for the Destruction *Holmes* had made upon the poor Dutch. Upon this, O what a Noise your Villains made of the Falshenes of the Dutch, whose Industry and Diligence in their Business, your Rogues called agrowing upon the English Nation! These Clamours took with your Green-headed Parliament then, to your Brother's and your Hearts Desire, and they address'd the King to make War upon the Dutch, who had long before designed it, as can be made out, having watched all Opportunities for it. Nay, the Parliament joined with the King for promoting the War, and the Malignant Party of the City of *London* were not behind-hand, but furnished the King with several Sums of Money, for which they received the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament, to the great Joy of your villanous Party: But nevertheless the War against the Dutch was not proclaimed till the latter end of *Feb. 1664*; and two great Counsellors and Ministers that approv'd not of the War, were not present when it was declared in Council; and the Reason they were against it was, because you and your Popish Party were so zealously for the commencing and carrying it on, they knowing you had, by many Lies and Forgeries, enflam'd the Houle of Commons against the Dutch: but they themselves repented when it was too late, and well knew the War was made with such precipitancy and inconsideration at home and abroad, that the King had made no manner of Alliances with any of his neighbouring Princes. Nay, let me mind you of this, that both the French King and the Dane joined in with the Dutch; not that the

former designed to help them, but that upon the strength of this Alliance he might have an Opportunity of over-running *Flanders* with a numerous Army, and make considerable Acquisitions to himself therein, the Spaniard being in no condition to oppose him, and laughing at our Follies. The Dane honestly looked upon the War unjust, considering what Overtures the Dutch had made, and how fairly they had vindicated themselves from those foul Aspersions laid upon them by our English Rascals then in Power. The Spaniards stood Neuter in the War, tho it's true we could expect no great Matter from them, the King your Brother having used them very scurvily in the Sale of *Dunkirk* to the French, and joining with the Portuguese and French against them. But you may say, How did this appear to be ill-usage? *Sir*, I must answer you, that it was the most villanous Usage wherewith one Prince could treat another. (1.) It was against the Laws of Humanity; for it is well known the King of *Spain* relieved and entertained your Brother and your Self, when the French King had banished him, your Self, and Duke of *Gloucester*, and joined with the Protector against him and your whole Family: And you were no sooner restored, but you and your Crew put him upon joining with the Portuguese against the Spaniard, which shewed an ungrateful and base Spirit. (2.) It was against Justice, *Dunkirk* of Right belonging to the Crown of *Spain*: Besides all this, what Oaths and solemn Protestations did you and your Brother make to enter into a League Offensive and Defensive when-ever you should be restored, your Brother to his Crown, and you to your Native Country? Which, *Sir*, I have seen under both your Hands: notwithstanding which, how you treated the Spaniard, let all the World judg. (3.) It was against all Policy and Prudence. Your Brother had Craft enough, but for Prudence he had as little as your self: You could not but see the French are naturally Enemies to the English Nation, and the next Neighbour to us, and of all Nations the most formidable. Nay, *Sir*, do but call to mind the three Ambassadors sent in the Year 1678, from the Court of *Spain*, to make your Brother the most advantageous Offers from that Crown that were ever made to a King: But he being by you and your rascally Party overswayed, imprudently refused all for the sake of his Idol the French King. In a word, *Sir*, I question not but you and your Italian Mistresses, and little Welsh Child, will ere long be sent to travel; but who'll receive you God knows.

But to return to that first ungodly Dutch War; I tell you again, it was as imprudently made, as it was maliciously projected and contrived, and for as vile Ends and Purposes as could be: for as your Brother had made no Alliances abroad, so he had no Naval Stores at home; and then what was to be done to carry on this War, the God of Heaven knows. But Stores at length were got, and to work we go, all Hands aloft; a Fleet was shuffled out, and I think it was *Allen* that boxt their *Smirna* Fleet, just as if a *Smirna* Fleet had been a Gentleman-Usher daily Waiter to introduce an Engagement, or a War against the Dutch: You commanded the Fleet, and got a little Victory over the Dutch; it was the first and last you had, for it was not fit your Rest should be disturbed, or the Coiled Cable should be disordered in the least measure: The Dutch they fly, and you made as much haste home to tell that you had made them run away, with the loss of eighteen Ships either sunk or taken; and several of their confi-

derable Officers went the way of the *Gloucester* Frigate, to drink your Health in salt Water.

Truly, Sir, you with much Pains and Industry obtain'd this War, for more Villanies were committed by your Party, with three or four Years Roguery transacted by that First-born of all Villainy your Commander *Holmes*, than ever were known in any Reign to obtain a War; and when obtained, how prodigally and negligently by you and your Crew it was managed, those who were then alive could tell you, the like Instance was never known in the Age of Man; the Officers of the Fleet, like those of your Brother's Guards, bought their Places to sell their Lives: many, nay most of the poor Seamiens Tickets, from 1664 to the end of 1666, were not paid, nor are to this Day; but they wanting Money to pay their Quarters, were forced to take Tickets with the Abatement of one Third of their Wages, and then sell them for one half to get a little ready Money, while your Popish Villains greatly enriched themselves upon the Ruin of the Nation; but those who bought their Tickets, for the most part lost all their Purchase.

The Villanies and many Rogueries of you and your Tory Party not being detected so fully, as to make the Nation sensible of the Blackness and Darkeness of your Soul, you were at that time the Darling of the Parliament, and therefore they judg'd you a precious Jewel of too great a Value to be ventured any more in this damnable War: For the King your Brother having no Issue by his Queen, all the Nation's Hopes were resolv'd into your Person and Issue; therefore great Care was taken you should not be expos'd to any further Danger. But, Sir, you having beaten the Dutch, and they not able that Year to set out a Fleet, your Fleet was in part lodged in the Docks to repair their Sides which the Dutch had well thump'd, tho you came off Victor: But altho the Dutch could not fit out a Fleet, yet they thought it necessary a convenient Care should be taken of their *East-India* Ships, and other Fleets in *Bergen* in *Norway*. Part of the English Fleet that was fit for such an Expedition, set sail under the Command of Sir *Thomas Tiddiman*, in order to attack them even in the Harbour of *Bergen*, according to the Law of Nations, the Dane being at that time at Peace with us: But this Tool of a Commander fail'd not into the Harbour, as he might have done, but sends for the Governour of the Castle to treat with him without the Harbour. The Dutch fell to work, according to their usual Custom, with all diligence, all that Night that *Tiddiman* was either treating, or rather drinking with the Governour; and by the next Morning had fortified the Castle, that it was impossible for our Fleet to force its Passage. It was attempted, but we returned with Shame and Loss: But as it was impossible for us to do what we were sent for, so it was not convenient for the Dutch to remain in *Bergen*; and in their return home, two *East-India* Ships with some others fell to our share; and the *East-India* Ships were so well gutted before they came into our Ports, that the Lord *Sandwich* was sent into *Spain*, to escape being called to Account for his unlawful Plunder.

Well, Sir, what's next to be done? The next Year the Fleet was fitted out under the Command of General *Monk*, Prince *Rupert* and others, you being to sleep in a whole Skin; for the Truth is, there was a Burnt-offering to be made,

and certain Vows to be performed at Home, which you piously did with your French and Irish Friends in *September* 1666. Your Work prospered upon your Hands, witness a noble Text remaining upon a piece of Stone in *New fish-street*, that we may not forget your Grace and Favour to the Protestant Religion that Year. But to the Point in Hand, away goes old *Monk*, and the Prince, having a special Eye to the French, away he goes to *St. Helens*, the old place of Rendezvous: But what did the Dutch? they come out too, and did so Thunder-thump old *George's* Hide, that it had like to have cured him for pissing a-Bed. The old Souldier held it out three Days; then comes the Prince to his help, and it was well he did, or the old Man might have taken a little of the Dutch Air, and his Fleet secured against a future Storm in the Dutch Harbours. What then? O how sad our old Friends were at *Whitchhall* at this Disaster; and great inquiry was to be made why the Prince separated from his old Friend *Monk*: But this was but trifling; You know that the Dutch having a considerable number of Doggers, Herring-boats, Barks, and some other Craft of the smaller Rate, *Sir Robert Holmes* met with them in the *Fly*, and valiantly fell upon them, and fired them, and made such a Rout, that God knows by this eminent Victory we saved our Credits. I confess I don't remember many Prisoners he took, for I think they were taken before to serve aboard the Men of War. How did the Dutch take this? I find not upon this great Victory they call'd for Quarter, or sent Ambassadors to beg for Peace that Winter: But the next Summer they did reckon with us with a Vengeance, tho we were assured they would stir no more, *Holmes* having met with such a quantity of Fuel, that had so dismayed them as to make them now begin to treat. I suppose, *Sir*, old *Pious* your Brother, upon hearing that News, thought he might leave his Affairs to his Cattle about him, both Male and Female, and cast a favourable Eye upon the poor Ducks in *St. James's* Park, who by the War and Plague had been deprived of many a gracious Meal from the Royal Hand of their tender-hearted Owner. Whereupon the Ships were laid up, and all secure; but here an Accident fell out, of which he thought no more than of his going back for *Bruxels*: Behold the Dutch had entered the River; and had fallen upon our Ships in Harbour, and were quit with us for the noble and never-to-be-forgotten Expedition of your old Friend *Holmes*; so they burnt our Ships to save us the Charge of fitting them out that Year. But to make us Amends, our old Friends the French gave us a Peace, and the Dutch got a Sum of Money which they wanted: A dishonourable Peace was concluded, and so there was an end of a Rascally War.

How do you, *Sir*? I pray let us feel your Pulse, does it beat French or Irish? What say you to your French Friend *Lewis* the Great, that he should join with the Dutch against you, and make you submit to a villanous Peace, and pay for it too, and that very dear? this was a shameful thing. Well, what now? Old *Pious* falls a feeding his Ducks, and courting his Whores, while the French were taking Towns in *Flanders*, and so continued till *January* 1667, when his Progress for some time was stopped, and it was a Mercy to the Spaniard, that was then in a most deplorable Condition, and no way able to make any opposition to the Power of *France*, who made all fly before him, the Spaniard being forced to have that Army in *Portugal* he should have had in *Flanders*; which, *Sir*, your

Brother

Brother broke to pieces in conjunction with the French Forces, as a Royal Testimony of his and your Gratitude to that King, for preserving you both from starving: But so you served all Mankind that were engaged for your Father, Brother, or your Self; none fared better than his Whores, who were not left to starve, except *Jenny Roberts*, who starved though she was Whore to you both.

Well, what's next? for it is not fit we should stand still. I pray, Sir, what was the next Adventure? Truly old *Pious* being in a good Fit, sends to the Dutch to enter into a closer League and Amity, which was by his honest Ministers advised: the Thing took with him, and in a few Days it was compleated, and the Swede came into it, and therefore it bore the Name of the *Triple League*; which put a stop to the Career of your mighty *Nero* of *France*. But this so incensed your Party, that several of them by your Instructions went for *Ireland*, and there consulted with *Talbot* the Arch-Bishop, what to be done to be revenged on the King your Brother for this Devilish League. Some of the most noted Irish go over to *France*, and treat with the French King to send an Army into *Ireland*, to assist you and the Irish Catholicks in a Rebellion against the King your Brother. The French King did promise Col. *Dick Talbot*, to send an Army into *Ireland* of forty thousand Men, who were to land upon St. *Lewis's* Day in *August* 1668. You depended upon it, and received a Commission from the French King to command that Army, which was to settle the Catholick Religion in that Kingdom, and to turn the Course of Trade from *England* to that Nation, as an Island more conveniently situate for Trade both to the *Straits* and *West-Indies*. In order to this, you being Lord High Admiral of *England*, did put several Popish Captains aboard Ships that were appointed for the Summer-Guard for that Year; the French were to lend you ten or twelve Sail of Ships: You had a Project before you of sitting out Ships from *Ireland*; but there was one thing that crossed you, you were not sure of the common Sailors. But the French King's Ambition in this Point kept not pace with his Zeal to Religion. I will say this to the Honour of old *Clarendon*, that was banished, you know for what, he discovered the French King's and your Intentions, and the whole Treaty which the Papists had revealed to him; thinking his Banishment had so disobliged him as to make him engage in the Quarrel: But they were mistaken; and the French King seeing that the King your Brother was made privy to the Business, kept his Word with you and your Irish Cut-throats; just as he did his Oath at the Pyrenean Treaty.

The Triple League stuck very hard in the French King's Conscience, and you and your Party were much enraged at it, for it set Bounds to that Devil, and to you and your villanous Crew. To destroy which *curst League*, for so you called it in forty of your Letters to the Jesuits at St. *Omers*, you told them you would not leave one Stone unturn'd till it was dissolved. In 1669, you made some few inconsiderable Steps towards it, and the French King made more; but in 1670, he made very great Advances, and truly broke Ground, and fairly besieged it. It was impossible for him to destroy this League by starving; therefore he useth your Sister the Madam as his chief Engineer, who stormed it at *Canterbury* with such fury as in the Storm she took it, and gave it no Quarter, but destroyed

destroyed it, and clapp'd up a strong Alliance with *France*. What then followed but a second War with the Dutch, ushered in by a gracious Arbitrary Indulgence for tender Consciences? There was a Gentleman-Usher, or Master of the Ceremonies, that was to introduce the War, and that was the *Smirna* Fleet; so that I see you had an Uniformity of making War, as well as of praying. I remember there was great Joy in the Nation at the Triple League; but *Clifford* that impudent Villain told an honest Gentleman, that notwithstanding this great Joy for the Triple League, it would not be long before the King would have another War with the Dutch. Another Person of Quality had an Account given him by a French-man of the Design you and your Brother carried on for another War with *Holland*, and what Advances *Colbert* had made for the same with the Ministers at our Court. I must do the World right; *Clifford* was in it, who was a French Pensioner; and *Lauderdale*, *Arlington*, *Shaftsbury* and *Bucks*, never bore any good-will to the Dutch; yet the Lord *Shaftsbury* was forced to fly to them for shelter.

Well, *Sir*, a War you got, and the French joined with you in it: but let us a little consider this Point.

1st. Let us consider this French King with whom you joined in this War.

2^{dy}. What it was you did expect by it, or what Advantage would accrue to you.

3^{ly}. Let us make Some Reflections upon that excellent second War. We have look'd a little into the first War, and I am sure you are at leisure, and I have nothing else to do: I pray therefore let us consider the Steps taken by which this War was begun and carried on, wherein you may see your self delicately concerned.

1st. Let us consider this French King with whom you joined in this villainous War against the Dutch. What Obligations had he laid upon you that you and your Brother should join with him therein, or so rely upon his joining with you? What Inclinations had he towards you and your Brother? If he had any, how did he discover them? what Acts of Truth and Honesty had he performed? pray let us know them, and then your Brother and your joining with him may be in some measure justified. Come, *Sir*, let us examine the Matter to the Bottom: If you can give any Instances of his keeping Faith and Truth with any Princes of Christendom, let them be brought forth and they shall be considered.

1. I pray, *Sir*, how did he carry himself in the Pyrenean Treaty? and how did he perform and observe it in any of its Parts? You may remember what an honest Course the Queen-Mother of *Spain* took, what diligence she used, how industriously she endeavoured a Peace between the two Crowns of *France* and *Spain*; nay, the French King grants two Points, not without great difficulty.

1. That he should renounce *Portugal*. 2. All Pretence to the Crown of *Spain*, to which he might pretend in Right of his Wife the *Infanta* of *Spain*, or to any Parts of its Dominions and Territories.

(1.) As to the first, observe what the French King saith, for I think these are the words of the Treaty: *His Majesty the French King will intermeddle no farther in the said Business, and doth promise and oblige himself upon his Honour, and upon the*

the Faith and Word of a King, both for himself and his Successors, not to give neither in common, nor to any Person or Persons thereof in particular, of what Dignity, State or Condition soever, either at present or for the future, any Help or Assistance, neither publick nor private, directly nor indirectly, of Men, Arms, Munition, or victualling Vessels, nor Money, under any Pretence, or any other Thing whatsoever, by Land or Sea, nor in any other manner; as likewise not to suffer any Levies to be made in any part of his Kingdoms and Dominions; nor to grant passage to any that might come from other Countries to the Relief of the said Kingdom of Portugal.

Now you mimic up your Mouth, and make an Irish Grimace, and say, Will not all the World say this was a good Article? What could the Spaniard expect more from this great Monarch? For all your sneering I must own, and all the World will own, it was so strong an Article, that the Wit of Man could not find better and more effectual Words to express a Treaty, to prevent the French King's assisting *Portugal*, of which the Spaniard was so much afraid. Leave off simpering like a Frumenty-Kettle, and I pray tell the World how this Article was kept: it is not saying, but doing, that shews a Man's Honesty or Dishonesty. I pray how religiously did your old Host keep this Treaty? Send us either *Caryll*, or *Middleton*, or *Melfort*, or the run-away Priest you have with you, and let us hear what he can say for your *Lewis le Grand* in that Point. Till any of them come, I pray let me put you in mind of this Passage: Your old Friend *Marxarine*, not the Dutches but the Cardinal, whose Maxim it was that Kings ought not to be Slaves to their Word, sent a trusty Friend of his privately into *Portugal*, to assure the Portuguese, that in order to conclude the Treaty then on foot with *Spain*, they were forced to leave them out, and to engage not to assist them; but notwithstanding that they would never forsake them, but would protect them against *Spain* as much as before: here is your Rogue of a Cardinal. O Sir, these Cardinals, Bishops and Priests, will always be Knaves; and who can help it? And did the French King assist the King of *Portugal*? Yes, he did; for before the Treaty was signed, tho agreed upon, the Cardinal sent his Friend upon this Message; and after it was signed, they sent their usual Supplies of Men and Money; nay, the French King, without so much as blushing at it, in the view of all Christendom, entered into a League Offensive and Defensive with the Kingdom of *Portugal*, notwithstanding the aforesaid Treaty with *Spain*; in which they agreed with *Portugal* that all the Sea-Towns that were taken from the Spaniard should be delivered to them, that is, the French: And to add to all, the French, English, and several Portuguese go away for the *West-Indies*, and maintain a Trade of Buchaneering, and much plagued the Spaniard in the Returns of their Plate Fleet, and plundered and fired many of their Towns upon the Continent, in order to the better preserving this Article of the Pyrenean Treaty. Just so, Sir, you destroyed the Protestant Religion and Interest in these three Kingdoms, in order to preserve the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, when you usurped the Crown.

(2.) There was another Security to the Pyrenean Treaty as to *Spain*, and without it the French King could never have married the *Infanta* of *Spain*, which was the Renunciation I have put you in mind of: And that it might be more firm, it was put into the Body of the said Treaty. How, I pray, did the French

King carry himself in this Point ? Do you not remember, that notwithstanding he disclaimed all manner of Pretence to any Right or Title to the Kingdom of *Spain*, or any part of its Dominions and Territories, that might be made in the Right of the *Infanta* his Wife ; yet after the Death of the King of *Spain*, Father to the *Infanta*, he claimed a great part of the Spanish *Netherlands* as devolved to him in Right of his Wife, by the municipal Laws of those Countries : and to back his unexpected Claim with more effectual Means, he invaded the Country with a more powerful Army than ever ; and this by means of his Roguish Civilians, who never did one good thing in their Days, but chose rather to prefer the little Tricks of their Law, than contribute any thing to the Support of Publick Faith : Nay, they had the impudence to assert, they might bring the Authority of Solemn Treaties to stoop to the Cavil of Municipal Laws and Local Customs ; and by this Artifice endeavoured to perswade the World, that the French King was not bound to stand to what he had so solemnly promised, and confirmed by Sacred Oaths. But notwithstanding their Opinion, this Monster's Invasion was looked on as a high Breach of his Engagements, tending much to destroy the Pyrenean Treaty ; and the Princes of *Europe* judged it to be a false and devilish Proceeding, if they consider'd but two things.

(1.) What passed between the French King at *Paris*, and the Marquess de la *Fuente*, extraordinary Ambassador from *Spain*, who after finishing his Negotiation with the Crown of *France*, being upon his return home after the Death of the late King his Master, (not without great Apprehension and Jealousy that the great Preparations in *France* were intended against the Queen his Mistress, and the King her Son) was very earnest with this Host of yours, to give some new and greater Assurances to the Queen of *Spain* of the Reality and Sincerity of his Intentions, to quiet and settle her Mind against the contrary Advices received from all Parts. Whereupon this false Devil did, with all the Asservations imaginable, engage his Faith and Royal Word to the said Queen, that he would religiously keep the Peace, and continue in faithful Friendship both to her and her Son : and I am confident, *Sir*, if you had been in his Place, you could not have said more had your Life lain on't ; only i think you would not have had courage enough to have broke your Word, unless you had had the King of *Spain* at the *Kings-Bench* Court, or at the *Old-Baily*.

(2.) What the Arch-Bishop of *Ambrun*, the French Ambassador, declar'd at *Madrid*, in his Master's Name, *in verbo Sacerdotis*, (the French Army being already in the Field, and possessed of *Charleroy*, about four or five Days before the News of it came to *Madrid*) swearing by the Holy Sacrament, and vowing to the Queen, that his Master intended nothing less than what was reported of him, and would never break with the King of *Spain*, or invade his Dominions as long as he was under Age. Truly, *Sir*, as for *Verbum Sacerdotis*, it goes no farther with me than if a House-breaker shall say to me, *Upon the Word of an Honest Man* ; or if a perjur'd Man should say upon his Truth such a thing is so ; 'tis much alike to me, for these Bishops never did speak Truth, nor will they, the Spirit of Truth being departed from them, as it is from him whose Children they are, and whose Servants they have always been : Therefore if the French King or your Self, have but any notorious Piece of Villany to

be done, do but imploy one of your Bishops or Priests, and I'll warrant you it shall be to all Intents and Purposes effected.

But to the Point in hand: You well remember that the March of the French Army, and the Barbarities they committed, were not at all consistent with the Promises of your perjured Companion, and Brother in Iniquity: And the same being complained of, pray what Answer did this Enemy of Mankind make? Truly no other but this, that it was no Breach, and that they only went to take possession of what belonged to them; so that your Brother of *France* looked upon this villanous War with *Spain*, but a gracious Disposition of his Soul to possess himself of the Dominions of *Spain*, ended by the Treaty of *Aix*: After which, contrary to the very Letter of the Treaty, he first dismantled and demolished all the strong Holds of the Province of *Burgundy*, and carried away all the Munitions out of the Country; and would have made other Depredations, had he not been prevented by *England* and *Holland*. Was there nothing else worthy of Observation? Yes, *Sir*, the Grace and Favour of the French Boast to the Crown of *Spain* ended not here: for you may remember he was as full of Grace, Truth, and Compassion, as ever you or your Brother could be for your Lives; for you well know, that notwithstanding the Treaty of *Aix la Chappelle*, he in a most Christian manner exacted great Contributions from the Provinces of *Limburg* and *Luxembourg*, at the instigation of you and your Loyal Jesuits of *St. Omers*, whom the King of *Spain* had nursed up to pick out his own Eyes: Nay, their Brethren at *Liege* were as zealous to have the Electoral Princes destroyed, tho one of them hath left a noble Revenue to maintain those traiterous Villains, in order to advance the Interest and Power of the French King. You remember, *Sir*, that these Devils, in conjunction with your Brother and your Self, put the French King upon a new Claim to some Towns of as great Value and Importance, as any of those that were against Right and Stomach too granted by the aforesaid Treaty of Peace. Nay, *Sir*, you, and these First-born of Hell, by your Letters to the French King, (that were very importunate Ones) obliged him to confiscate the Estates of the Subjects of the King of *Spain*, that would not renounce their Allegiance to their Liege Lord and Sovereign: Nay, these gracious Proceedings of the French King were not sufficient to testify his Truth, but he went on in a jolly manner to incroach as far as he could, for he forced his Way with considerable Plunder of great Quantities of Merchandize, for which he bountifully paid no Customs; nay, that he might comply with the importunity of you and your Jesuits, he attempted to take into custody the Town of *Heinault*.

2. The better to justify himself that he would observe the Pyrenean Treaty, (which obliged him to restore the Duke of *Lorain* to his Dutchy, with all the Towns he had possessed in the Bishopricks of *Mentz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, after the Execution of the other Articles of the said Treaty) he delayed as long as he could to perform that Part relating to the said Duke; and farther denied to restore him his Country, till the Princes of *Europe* had brought him to make another Treaty with him; whereby the poor Duke was forced to part with several Places of great Importance, over and above what had been granted to him by the general Treaty. And then within twenty Months a new Quarrel was pick'd

with the said Duke, and by the Argument of a great Army which the Duke could not answer, he was obliged to deliver up *Marfall* into the French King's Hands, who used to have Towns delivered up to him by the Force of that sort of Logic.

I suppose now the French King was satisfied, and the Dispute at an End: Truly no, for in a little time after the poor Duke was compelled to sign a new Treaty, more disadvantageous than the two former; and since that third Treaty, this Devil of yours would not let him be quiet with that little he had left him, but every Day he encroached upon his Jurisdiction, and the Limits of his Territories, and at last his Sovereignty it self: He laid the most barbarous and oppressive Taxes upon the said Duke's Subjects; he made him to disband his Forces, and raise new Men again as he thought fit; he kept him from vindicating himself from most unjust Quarrels, and espoused theirs who fell out with him: He let loose his Enemies upon him, and stoppt the Progress of his Armies as soon as Providence gave him any small Advantage. In short, he was more a Vassal of *France*, than a Sovereign Prince: But this would not satisfy the French King, who was marvellously displeased his Obedience was not so blind as he would have it; therefore he ordered his Person to be seized, whether in his Coach or in his Winter-quarters: How was he to be assassinated by a Band of *Russians*? Indeed it was much alike; his Person was to be seized, and he brought dead or alive to the French King: and truly he narrowly escaped that designed Kindness of your Ally. This was the way that *Dragon* would deal with a Sovereign Prince. I suppose, *Sir*, you took this for a Pattern in your late gracious Design upon the Person of our King, when you appointed several of your Loyal Subjects to attack him; Where? In his Winter-quarters, *Anglice*, to murder and destroy him: but that by the way.

3. The Kingdom of *Poland* next shews it self, which hath bled almost to death ever since they had the Blessing of a French Queen; and through the gracious procurement of your Christian Brother is in as hopeful a way, and has been for many Years, of being swallowed up by the Turk and Tartar, as your Heart and Soul could wish, I think for no other Reason, but because the Pole hath not yet consented the French King shall have the devouring him, judging it better if he must fall, to fall into the Hands of the Turk or Tartar than into his.

4. You may remember the Duke of *Newburgh* had once a mighty Itch after the Crown of *Poland*; and Application was made to the King your Brother and you, to use your Interest with the French King, who boasted he had a Party in that Kingdom, which you did; and the Jesuits at *St. Omers* and *Liege* were very importunate with him and the Princes of *Germany*, whereupon he promised heartily; yet those very Jesuits, and the French King underhand, after they had made the Duke engage the greatest part of his Estate, almost beyond Redemption, by their Creatures and Agents, oppose his Pretensions, and endeavoured with all Industry to have the Prince of *Conde* preferred before him, and all that stood in competition with him.

5. Do you not remember that the Emperor being in War against the Turk, sought to the French King for help; who consented, and sent him some Forces

to join with his? Notwithstanding which, at that very instant, did settle a Correspondence with the Counts *Serini, Franchipany, Nadasti* and *Totenback*, from whence the so well known Conspiracy has since broke out, as appeared by the Depositions and Confessions of some of the Accomplices, who had been instrumental in carrying both Money and Letters from the French Ambassador at *Vienna* to the said Persons. Nay, *Sir*, you employed some Merchants then resident in the City of *Vienna*, to assist the French King in that villanous Affair; and your Brother the King, being displeased with you, in the hearing of twenty Gentlemen, in 1679, upbraided you with it at Dinner. I was then by, but do not remember you so much as blushed at the Business: You will do well to call to mind, that because the King of *Poland* married the Emperor's Sister, the French King called the Turk into *Poland*; your Brother told the Story, and made a bawdy Jest of it.

6. You well know that the Swedes have tasted too of the French King's Truth and Faithfulness, who made a Treaty some time since with their King, and engaged to give him 1600000 Crowns a Years to secure him to himself, thinking hereby to have got a Salmon, but upon examination it proved only a Gudgeon: and finding this Treaty would be of little use to him, he refused to ratify it, and told them by *Trelon* his Minister at the Court of *Sweden*, that he had declared the Treaty to be void. This, I confess, doth much amaze me, that ever any King of *Sweden* should after that enter into a League with the French King. In a word, how your Brother of *France* hath carried himself to all the Princes of *Europe*, should have been a Warning to all Princes and States for ever how they had to do with him. Now how black must you look to all the World, and how vile the Memory of your Brother be to engage with such a Monster, (against whom you should have joined with all the Princes of Christendom, to have rooted him out as a Tyrant, and perfidious Traitor to Mankind) in a most wicked War against a Protestant State, and that with a Design to enslave all *Europe*?

Sir, I will tell you this to your comfort, you have a set of Rogues here that are your Friends, but such Villains as would pick Pockets, break Houses, rob Churches, fire Cities, cut Throats, burn our Ships, kill our King, overturn the Government; nay, would swear and forswear, lie, cheat, drink, whore, or do what you can imagine the villanous Dispositions of such Vermin would prompt them to; they would deny God, Christ and his Gospel, to serve you, if they could restore you without bringing in a French Power to be an eternal Plague to them; which they are such haters of, that they choose to sit down with the loss of your sweet Company, your Interest being so clearly link'd with that of *France*. Nay, those Rogues that were of so deep a die as to have you in by the horrible Murder of our Gracious King, and a French Force, are esteemed the greatest of Villains by the better sort of your Friends, who tho Villains enough, and can do all I have said, yet the scandalous Company you are joined with, makes even those impudent Rogues ashamed and confounded. How then, *Sir*, must your Brother's Memory stink in the Nostrils of Mankind, and how odious must you be to all Christendom, that joined with the French in such a wicked

War against the Dutch, and both of you stand still and see the Spanish *Netherlands* harassed by that proud Monster?

Secondly; Well then, joined you were with the French King in a War with the States-General of the *United-Provinces*: But what did you expect from thence? for no Prince makes an Alliance with another, but has a Design in it: Yours was a War, and I suppose you expected some Advantage by it: Let me ask you, 1. Was it that the French should make an absolute Conquest over the Dutch Provinces, and so you would declare to the World your gracious Disposition to serve the Devil for nought? Or, 2. Did you in the multitude of your wise Thoughts, hope that your Brother and you, with your Fleet and *Black-Heath-Army*, should conquer them? What care then could have been taken of the plundering of *London*? Or, 3. that if yours had joined with the French Army, and made a joint Conquest of them, that you should have shared the Country with *France*? 4. That it was impossible the Dutch with their Allies should ever have been able to recover their Losses, and withstand your Brother and you, and the French King, altho your Interests were so inseparably joined?

1. Did you expect the French King should make an absolute Conquest over the Dutch Provinces, whereby you would declare your gracious Disposition to serve the Devil for nought? You communicated the French King's Design to your Cut-throats at *St. Omers*, and told them in a Letter dated *June 10. 1671.* there must be a War with the Dutch, and you could not rest till it was brought about; that his most Christian Majesty had engaged to be Master of the *Seven Provinces*, if your Brother would attack them heartily by Sea, who had engaged, the French King promising to assist him with forty Ships of War, in order to accomplish that Affair. What Answer you received, I suppose you have not forgot, that the Fathers heartily rejoiced for your Affection to the Catholick Religion, hoping you had no other end than the rooting out of Heresy, and the ruin of those Heretical States, that you might more easily advance the Interest of the distressed Catholicks in *England*, and establish the Catholick Religion in *England, Scotland, and Ireland.* Truly, *Sir*, it naturally follows from this Design, that I ask you again, Whether or no the French were to be absolute Conquerors of those States?

You remember that the Eyes of the Nation were opened, and the People of *England* well considered that the absolute Conquest of the *United-Provinces* by the French King, would be of such dreadful Consequence, (the very Thoughts of it raising the Blood of the English Nation) that (as many of our sober Noblemen and Gentlemen thought) the Ruin of all *Europe* could scarce be prevented; nay, they went so far as to judge there was scarce any Remedy too violent for so desperate a Disease: Therefore, first, the Parliament-mens Pulses were felt, and many Gentlemen of that House were advised withal to prevent that Evil Day, being made sensible how far it was their Interest to oppose that wicked War. By this you may see the Inclination of the English to that War, and what Counsels were given and debated among the more sober part of them; but all these were but Words: for notwithstanding all the Debates in Parliament about the War, the French went on with great Success, and took many Towns upon the *Alaze*, by the Folly or Treachery of the *Louvestein* Party, who drew several

Detachments out of those Towns to reinforce *Mastricht*; which Proceeding was betrayed by a French Villain entertained in the Dutch Service, thro' whose Treachery the States were much distressed by the French, who were Masters of some part of the Dutch Provinces. Nothing would serve but the Dutch must cease from being a People; this was the Discourse of your *Banditti* in *St. James's Park*, at *Whitehall*, and your Tory Coffee-houses about the City. Whether you proposed the French should have the conquering of these Provinces, and the Honour of it by himself, you know best; but this I am sure, that God who disposes all things, so ordered it, that there was a Stop put to his Progress, more owing to the Providence of God, than the Prudence of some of the Dutch Managers. The Dutch States seeing all was at Stake, were roused out of their Stupidity, and found that they (who had sworn the Prince of *Orange* should never be Stadtholder) were not long like to be the States-General of the *United-Provinces*; therefore to free themselves from this Conquest designed by *France*, exalted him to the Stadtholdership. Upon his Advancement, the Jesuits of the Dutch Province sent their Provincial to the Provincial of the English Jesuits then at *St. Omers*, and acquainted them there what the States-General had done: Thereupon it was advised that Letters should be sent to the French King's Confessor, then called *Father Ferrier*, to advise his Master to use the opportunity, and propose something to the Prince of *Orange* suitable to his Ambition, that might oblige him to desert the States-General, which you know was done; who notwithstanding his Youth, made this excellent Answer, much becoming a Gentleman, a Christian, and a Prince of his high Birth, *That he would never betray a Trust reposed in him, nor sell the Liberties of his Country which his Ancestors had so long defended, and wherein God had so bless'd him.* If your Brother had taken up that Resolution, he might have been a King to this Day, and you *James Duke of York*. To conclude this Head; If you expected the French to have made an absolute Conquest of the States-General, you may pick your Nose, and with other foolish Tyrants own you were out in your Politicks, for you found the Princes of Christendom entered into a mutual League for the Defence of the Dutch Provinces; by whose Conjunction the Prince of *Orange* recovered many of the upland Towns in almost as little time as the French King had taken them.

2. You being out in the First, why may you not be as well out in the Second? which is this. Did you or your Party, in the multitude of your wise Thoughts, hope that your Brother and you, with your Fleet and *Black-heath* Army, should ever conquer them? What care then could have been taken of plundering *London*? 1. Observe, you had an Army at *Black-heath* under the Command of *Mareschal Schomberg* a French Protestant, and Major-General *Fitzgerald* an Irish Papist: Your Brother and you had the luck of it, to yoke an Ox and an Ass together. 2. That this Army was said to be put aboard the Fleet to go for *Holland*; and when *Schomberg* believed he did abide by his Command, 3. That the true Design (if they did not go for *Holland*) was, it should have plundered *London*; such a Princely Care you had of our great Metropolis: but that being your Purpose, *Schomberg* left you. But, Sir, suppose this Army of yours should have been sent to *Holland*, as was given out by your Conspirators,

what then? (1.) You must have subdued them, and dispossess the French of what they had gained. Or, (2.) the Dutch must voluntarily have yielded themselves up to your Brother.

(1.) The first I am sure could never be thought by any English Souldier to be practicable. What your dear Bogtrotters thought I cannot tell; but I suppose you never intended an Army to invade *Holland*. 1. You knew, that notwithstanding their Distresses, and unspeakable Confusion all over their Country, no opportunity of landing could be found; therefore you could never expect that but a Sixth-rate-Souldier should attempt to land an Army there, after they were strengthened by their Allies, and united amongst themselves. 2. How could you think of an absolute Conquest of *Holland* by your own Forces, since you could not imagine them considerable enough to have taken and kept all their Towns, nor to beat out the French who were Masters of some part of that Country? 3. Suppose upon the approach of your Fleet you had put the Country under great Consternation, and so into great Disorder, and that the Dutch should not have been able to have opposed your landing, but be forced to divide themselves into two Parts, the one to oppose the French, and the other to give your Forces diversion; was this your Method of conquering the Dutch? or did you design your Forces thither, the better to enable the French King to be Master of the Whole? Then let me tell you, it would have been easier for the French King to have been Master of the Whole before you could have landed, than for you to have obtained the Conquest by landing. This I am sure, that great Commander laughed in his Sleeve at your Folly, to think of landing your Forces in any part of *Holland*. 4. You were joined with the French Fleet; well then, let me ask you this Question, Were they not to have a share in the Expedition? If so, what Security had you from the French King's Subjects under your Command, to promote your Design, and not that of their Master? What could have become of your Landing, had they turned Tail upon you at a convenient Occasion?

(2.) Your Irish Teagues and villanous Jesuits taught you an excellent Piece of Doctrine, viz. That the Dutch would voluntarily submit to the King your Brother: Nay, to persuade you to this fond Conceit, how many Letters were sent from St. Omers to you, and from you to St. Omers again by special Messengers? Also the Jesuits of the Dutch Province promoted this Maxim; but it proved a foolish and irrational Conceit: Nay, *Clifford* himself that was no Fool, made this an Argument to justify the wicked War then on foot, in hopes to engage the Parliament to concur with your Brother and your Self in carrying on that War to the great Advantage (as they pretended) of the Nation: But these were the Children of Darknes, and their Counsels the Counsels of Darknes, who hated the Light, lest they should appear as ridiculous on the one hand, as they had been dangerous on the other. Let us consider this Point a little, and I'll propose this as worthy of your Observation.

Where the States-General had secured themselves from the French Ravages, their Country remained entire to them, and they had Power to deliver up themselves to whom they would: Truly if they had thought in the least of yielding themselves up either to you or the French, all the Arguments that could be

brought, I am confident must, according to right Reason and Policy, have gone on the French side : for if they had surrendered to you, it would have followed, that the best Part of their Trade (which they much value) upon their being incorporated with us, would have run out of their Channels into ours, which your Roguish Counsellors did not consider : Nay, let me tell you, they would have secured their Profit, and in some measure their Preservation ; which should have weighed more with them than the Interest of Religion, if they could upon any Terms have secured their Liberty with the French King, notwithstanding the Maxims of your Jesuits at *St. James's* ; which I can manifest by these two things.

1. That tho their Maritime Provinces were the most considerable, and those which made them so wonderfully powerful and famous all over Christendom, yet their inland Provinces were of no less Power and Importance for preserving the Whole, and were the Bulwarks and Outworks of the other, without which the main Body would soon be straitned and brought to the utmost Extremity : wherefore the Spaniard never offered Peace to them, nor could they in prudence have accepted of it, till they were intirely Masters of the Seven Provinces ; and having conquered several Towns in *Brabant* and *Flanders* to be a Fence to their Out-Provinces, their Territories proved large enough to lodg and maintain numerous Forces upon their Frontiers ; by which means they removed the Seat of War from their trading Provinces, and were able to continue it rather with Advantage than otherwise.

2. Observe a second Point much to the purpose, that is, the advantageous Situation of the *United-Provinces*, several considerable Rivers in *Europe* not only running thro their Country, but discharging themselves into that part of the Ocean which is within their Limits and Jurisdiction : This you know open'd to them an easy and profitable Trade into most parts of *Germany* and the Spanish *Netherlands*, and some Provinces of *France* ; and causes a mutual Trade between their Rivers and the Ocean, being enabled by them to carry at a cheap Rate to the furthest parts of the World, what Goods and Commodities the foresaid Countries afford ; for return of which they have the richest Commodities of the East and Western Parts of the World. These admirable Conveniencies belonging to the Inhabitants of these respective Provinces, by their being united under one Government, tied them so fast together, that nothing but external Force can divide them : And therefore whether you or the French King had been Master of those Rivers, you must shortly either have been beaten out of your Conquests, or else have brought all the Havens, and all the Inhabitants bordering on the Sea under the same subjection ; the Sea-ports without the Rivers, and these without them, would have been altogether useles to you, and a Foundation for an endless and destructive War.

The Premises considered, *Sir*, it will inevitably follow, that since the French then posselt a great Part of the Dutch Provinces, and their chief Rivers, if the Dutch had lost their Ambition of being a Sovereign State, or been so unfortunate as to be brought to the deplorable Necessity of chusing a Master, they would rather have submitted to the French King, who had invaded them, and was possessed of that half of their Country, without which they could not have long subsisted.

subsisted, than surrender the other part to your Brother and Self, which must have entailed a perpetual War upon them; which, besides their subjection to a Foreigner, as well as if they had been under the French, would have exhausted that Treasure they had left, and brought them to perfect beggary.

To conclude this Head, let me observe this as the Sum of the whole Matter: No Man in his Senses could imagine the Dutch would have chosen a Master, to be ruled by a Foreign Power, unless Dame *Necessity* had been sharper upon them than ordinary; whence it was plain, that had they submitted to *England* in opposition to *France*, the Peace they so far desired would have been farther off than ever, and that part of the Country not conquered, must have been the Seat of War for many Years. Had *Necessity* obliged them to have given themselves up to the French, they would have been united again in one intire Body in Peace, and have lived under his Protection, who of all the Princes of *Europe* was best able to defend them; and it would have been his Interest to have given them all Encouragement as to their Trade, that so he might make their Country the Nursery of his Seamen, and in all respects the Support of his Naval Strength. But this I must say, had they been Slaves first, they might have hoped for the Satisfaction afterwards of lending a helping Hand to bring their Neighbours, yea and all *Europe* into the same Condition.

Now where were your Jesuits Politicks? What is become of your old Engineer *Blundall*, that advised you to make this Conquest? Thus I have driven you from this Post; but what is the next Intention? why truly to go to another, and see how bravely you will defend it; if you do, it is the first you ever did in your Life. Therefore,

3. Did you imagine that if your Army had joined, and made a joint conquest of the *United-Provinces* with the French, that you should have shared the Country with them? Truly, *Sir*, if those Remarks I have made be true, as they must be if humane Reason may govern, or the Eye-witnesses of all the French King's Proceedings and Yours may be believed; I cannot, to the Date of writing this, but conclude, it was a thing not only impracticable, but very dangerous: For this sharing of the Provinces must have been from a joint Conquest, or else the French King would have been graciously pleased of his Royal innate Goodness, when he had conquered and possessed all, to have given you part of the Acquisition.

(1.) The first, I suppose, you never so much as imagined: For tho you had an Army at *Black-beath* to plunder *London*, yet you had none in *Holland* to join the French King; and if you had transported that Army, it was so silly a one, that your Brother of *France* would have burst his Sides with laughing to see your Fly-catchers there, not being an able match to his Forces; and if you had expected an equal Share, you must have sent an equal Force, to have conquered as fast as they for a time did, or he'd have banished you and your Army to *Black-beath* again, to follow the trade of robbing the old Butter-women and others, for which some were hanged: Or if he had been so gracious as to suffer them to remain with him, it must be to have made himself merry with your Irish Major-General, who would have entertained him with some of his Irish Politicks, by which to have seen what a mighty Ally he was like to have of your dear Brother,

Brother, and what Courage you would have shewed, supposing you had ventured your Person in the Cause.

(2.) Did you expect that when the French King had made an absolute Conquest of the Dutch, he should give you half, or any part of it? Truly then your Brother and you must have a marvellous Opinion of him. I beseech you, *Sir*, when you join'd with him to destroy the Dutch, did you not remember the Treaty he made with our *Quondam* Protector, to discard both your Brother and your Self? But expect you did, and there is no more to be said. Why so hot, dear *Sir*? I pray bear with a Word or two from a Friend that wants a little Information. 1. Let me know how far the French King was engaged by Treaty as to what Share you were to have? for, my Friend, I am much out in my reading, and lie under a great Mistake, if he ever promised you any thing but what you could take, which was all your *Black-heath* Army had, unless it were a Lawyer's Money that lived at *Milton*, and a few Butter-womens Eggs and Butter, and some few Maiden-heads; but I cannot find they took one Town in *Holland*, tho they lay so long on *Black-heath*: Now and then they took wet, and it turned into a Cold; but that was cured, tho not in *Holland*. 2. Well then, suppose the French King had promised you half by the Treaty of what he got in *Holland*; yet how did he keep his Word? If he did, pray make much of it, for your Brother was the first Man living that ever he kept his Word with, and this the first Time with him. Be not angry, I only ask, because that mighty Monarch judged it a scandalous thing for a King to be a Slave to his Word; therefore poor *Pillgarlick*, amongst the rest of the incredulous People of the World, would never put any Value upon his Promises or Engagements. 3. But you being converted to such a degree of Zeal, might fare better than other Men, whence the French King might make you some lusty Promises. But there is a plaguy Question I must be resolved, which me-thinks carries some weight in it; is not the Nature and Constitution of *Holland* such as it could not be divided, without great Inconvenience both to you and your Brother of *France*? and not only so, but would it not have hazarded the destruction of you and your Forces, or of the French King and his? Come, *Sir*, wipe that snotty Nose of yours, and let me tell you, that what-ever the French King promised your pious Brother, he never intended you such a Share in *Holland*, as to endanger his own Subjects: And if your Share were but inconsiderable, your Brother could neither have reaped any Benefit by it, nor have protected it against the Power of his Brother of *France*, without exhausting not only his Treasure, but the Subjects of *England*. Nay, *Sir*, I have been told by some Dutch-men, that unless you could have divided *Amsterdam*, and split the *Zuyder-Sea*, and make an equal division of the Shipping, it would have signified nothing; for he that is Master of *Amsterdam*, as the Learned say, will sooner or later subdue the rest.

How do you, *Sir*, by this time? One touch more and then we have done with this Point. Pray, *Sir*, if the French had made an entire Conquest, and been so generous as to have given you his whole Conquest of the *United-Provinces*, what would have become of those poor Whores at *White-hall*, *Cleveland*, *Carmell*, and poor *Nell Gwyn*? the two last must have gone to some Calling or other, or found a way to get a Penny honestly in some other Place: else how

would your Brother have maintained the French King's generous Gift? Or it may be you imagined his most Christian Majesty would have pitied the three Jades, and rather than they lose their Secret-Service-Money, would frankly, good Gentleman, have returned back his Acquisitions to the Dutch, and give you half a dozen Towns, or so, and trudg'd away. What then? This might have curb'd the Dutch for a time, and procured to us some Advantages in Trade; or else you could propose nothing worth your possessing.

4. Did you imagine it was impossible for the Dutch with their Allies ever to recover their Losses, and withstand your Brother, your Self, and the French King, tho all your Interests were so inseparably join'd together? For if you remember when several Princes of *Europe* that saw your Villanies, and your Brother's, and eke those of your Brother of *France*, were apprehensive of the Danger all *Europe* was in, they entered into an Alliance for the Defence of the *United-Provinces* upon more valuable Considerations, than your Brother and you joined with the French King in a War against them. Therefore you need not have strutted so about the *Park*, when you and your Rogues obtained this blessed War of the King. They went soberly to work, and did their Business like Men that understood themselves, and not as if they had but Irish Understandings. I believe the Dutch might have made Pictures and Medals of the King of *Spain*, the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and the Emperor too: You know they have as good a Fancy that way as any People. But what then? These Stories were all laid aside; they were not now to mind Hieroglyphicks, but to speak down-right Sense and Reason, and to be as quick as the Nature of the thing required. Here I will do two things.

(1.) Shew you the valuable Considerations and true Grounds wherewith the Emperor, King of *Spain*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* enter'd into this Alliance: As, 1. It was well known what the Crown of *Spain* was to expect from the French King as soon as he could get an Opportunity to destroy those *United-Provinces*; wherefore every thinking Man thought it not only the Interest, but Duty of that Crown by all means to enter into this Alliance, so to stop the Progress of your Brother, your Self, and that mighty *Nimrod* of *France*, having all shewed your implacable hatred to that Crown. 2. It was as plain to these Confederates, that if the *United-Provinces* fell into the French King's Hands, the *Spanish-Netherlands* must necessarily fall too. Also, 3. Suppose *Spain* had no Dominions in the *Low-Countries*, yet if the French King were Master of the *United-Provinces*, he would have such a Naval Strength as to destroy all the King of *Spain's* Trade to the *West-Indies*, which, I think, is a great Support to the Austrian Family and Monarchy. 4. The Emperor having begun a War against *France* in defence of the Dutch, with the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, *Spain* had most reason to join with them to preserve the Treaties between him and the Emperor, and their Families from being destroyed. 5. That the Elector of *Brandenburgh* saw the Danger the Protestant Religion was then in.

Now, Sir, you may see here was not a Word of Medals or Pictures; nor of a Monkey Yacht taking Affront that a great Admiral did not vail his Bonnet: But as they began the War like Princes of Honour, so they did what in them lay to rescue *Europe* from the Hands of a Tyrant and a Murderer. I do not find

any of these great Princes, while their Forces were fighting, to be engaged in the mighty Undertaking of feeding a few Ducks, or sporting themselves with two or three infamous Whores, made Great by the Publick Treasure of their Countries. You know, Sir, where such a Sight hath been seen many a Time.

(2.) I shall shew the Danger this Nation was exposed to, by this wicked War with the Dutch in conjunction with the French King: for it seems all your Expectations were as foolish, having no Foundation, as your Proceedings in the War were preposterous, and the Grounds and Ends of it base and villanous; therefore your Brother could not but expect the Success to be in all Points answerable. Did you think the Emperor, the King of *Spain*, and other Princes, should stand and pick their Teeth, as you use to pick your snotty Nose? No; you see that upon good Grounds, and for as honourable Ends, they enter into an Alliance one with another for the Defence of the *United Provinces*. And had the King your Brother continued the War, (as was desired by you and your Party, the Jesuits at *St. Omers*, *Leige* and *Doway*, and your Monks at *Lamp-spring* in *Westphalia*, and others) he would have impoverished the Kingdom; and the Merchants having had such great Losses at Sea, you were like to bring the Nation into such a Condition, as not to be repaired in many Years of Peace: Nay let me tell you, if you had provoked the Crown of *Spain* to a War with *England*, (which you must have done had the War continued) we must have been brought to the last degree of Ruin and Beggary. You see the Dutch, for all the mighty Ravage your mighty Ally made in their Provinces, recovered their Losses by the help of the Confederate Princes, and were able to deal with the French King and your Brother: Therefore without all doubt, had they not regard to our Nation, who did from one end to the other (your roguish Party excepted) abominate and detest the War, they would have made your Brother and you Examples for your base dealing with them in that unjust War, in conjunction with so perfidious a Wretch as the French King ever appeared to be. What therefore must the Princes of *Europe* judge of your Brother and you, for pursuing the Counsels of a pack of Villains that only looked on this War through a Cloud, and would never be convinced of the ill Consequences attending it? I remember the Dialect of these Wretches, that it would be the Ruin of the Dutch, and we should have some Advantage by it. What if we had ruined them; where, I pray, would our Advantage be? I have examined into all your Expectations of Profit, and I find them only fanciful Imaginations fit to make a Jest of, and nothing else; tho I confess I should not talk of such a thing to you, because you never made nor loved one all your days.

Thirdly; I come now (having put you in mind of the Religious Steps taken by that worthy good Man and Cut-throat Sir *Robert Holmes* to the first most impious War, that so provoked God as to send a great Plague upon the Land in 1665, and permit your Villains to fire *London* in 1666) to view the Steps taken to this second ungodly War with the Dutch, in conjunction with the French King: and I shall make such Reflections upon them, as will no doubt be grateful to you and your rascally Crew, both at *St. Germain's* and here. I am amazed that not one English Man should approve this War, unless a few that had for 10 or 12 Years been surfeiting upon the Nation's Treasure. Nay, this War had

not been so much to be wondred at, as that we should make it upon such villanous Grounds, for such vile Ends, and in such hellish Company. Had you but the least grain of Shame or Remorse, you would not be willing to be tempted again with the Glory of a Throne or Mitre, but have been contented with the most Noble and Princely Title of *his Royal Highness James Duke of York*.

1. Therefore I will look abroad, and see what Steps were taken here for carrying on this War against the Dutch.

(1.) Your Jesuits at *St. Omers* and *Leige*, made it their Business to secure the Bishop of *Munster*; and you remember what Instructions they received from *St. James's* about that Affair, and what Money your Rogue *Clifford* issued out for that Use, under the Notion of Secret Service; and what a large Sum the French King gave to bribe the said Bishop into an Alliance with him: So that you may see the French King was more careful in securing his Allies this War, than your Brother was in the First, who I think secured none but one Domestick Female Ally of Note, whose Interest he valued more than any Alliance abroad. 'Tis true, when the first War began, you tried this Devil of a Bishop, and he gave your Brother sufficient demonstration of his Honesty, and how far he was to be trusted in an Alliance with any Prince of Christendom: But I will say this for him, now he is dead and gone, that he had the special Gift of a brazen Face; and Impudence was one of the greatest Graces he was endued withal, for he thought it no shame to profess openly, that he was but for Life, and what-ever fill'd his Coffers was his true Interest; that the Universal Monarchy did not intrench upon the Sovereignty of either his then Brother, or his Nephews; that a large Legacy is the only Principality he could leave them. His Subjects met with the Fate of War, several of them being destroyed, yet he matter'd it not, since their Destruction hindered not his laying up Treasure for his Family. But, *Sir*, if the States had been aforehand with your Jesuits and the French King in out-bidding the Market, that rascally Bishop would have join'd in with them for all the old Score between him and the Dutch; but your mighty Ally got him by the Jesuits Importunity, and the convincing Argument of French Gold: And of what use he was to the French, you know very well; but yet I am sure he durst not use the French as he used the King your Brother.

(2.) Your French Friend did not stop here, but attacks the Elector of *Cologne*, who (to do his Memory right) was a fine *Debonair* Gentleman, and a Prince of Worth, considering he was a Bishop, and in his Nature a lover of Peace: And when I reflect on his excellent Disposition, not commonly resident in any of his Function, it fills me with the greatest Astonishment, that a Prince that loved Peace, should be perswaded to make his Country a Seat of War, to give his strong Holds to the French, and expose his Subjects to all the Calamities and Uneasiness that the quartering of an insolent French Army brought along with it. It was some time before I could be reconciled in my Thoughts: At last I found the French King used a Favorite of his, a Bishop good Lord, to betray him into the Snare of an Alliance with *France*: Truly this cursed *Judas*, for a round Sum of Money, sold his Master into the French King's Hands, and his fortified Places for the French King's Use; and if this Villain had any Remorse of Conscience for his Treachery in betraying his Trust, the Bishop of *Mentz* his

Brother was ready to comfort him, and scatter the Doubts rising on his Mind. So that if any inquire why the Elector of *Cologne* delivered up all for the French King's Use? the Answer is, and no other can be, The French Pensioners will have it so, and the Bishops of *Strasburgh* and *Mentz*, both *Furstenburghs*, were well paid for it. By this way of dealing the French King got two Allies to him that were Church-men, besides his then dear Friend the Arch-Bishop of *Mentz*; so the Church being on his Side, he was in a good Condition.

2. Since the French King, you know, was so diligent abroad, I question not but you and your Villains were as vigilant at Home, and left no Stone unturn'd to bring about this *Glorious War*, as your Crew at *St. James's* used to call it: Therefore, *Sir*, let us consider your Proceedings at home, and see what Steps you took to it, which surely were glorious Ones, and your Projects highly to be valued.

(1.) The first was the noise your Rogues made of the French King's Liberality, and its wonderful Effects, that in 4 Years had converted those who most strongly opposed his Interest. You remember many odd Passages were told to some of the House of Commons; who might have had all that Conspiracy detected, but for the Influence of the Conspirators upon some leading Courtiers in that House. The Villany of you and your Party had been laid open to the Parliament in 1670, but the Discovery prevented, and the poor Man destroyed. I pray, *Sir*, what did your Vermin mean by the French King's Liberality? Was it not his Gold that flew among them like Hail? Others had standing Pensions, and your self lustily promised with the Assistance of his Purse. I suppose you did not go off without a Dab, and a considerable One too, amongst the rest of the Traitors of that Age: for it was a mighty Work you were to bring about; and I conceive you must have as mighty a Mark of that Tyrant's Liberality, or else all the Fat had been in the Fire; nay, you might have remained, for ought I know, in an unconverted State, or fallen off from the Interest of your mighty Ally.

(2.) You know Ambassadors usually are treated with a sort of Deference, and State-Ministers carry it at a distance from them: But, alas, such a Familiarity was then between the French Ministers and those of the English Court, and such continual Treatings at their Country-Houses, where they staid several Days, nay Weeks, as never were seen; and they used Noblemens Houses with such a freedom, as gave great suspicion to all observing Men that they paid great Sums of their Master's Money to discharge the Reckoning: Nay, how often hath your Brother been lock'd up with the French Ambassadors, as if sent from the French King to be of his Cabinet, rather than act the Parts of Foreign Ministers? Therefore it was thought, that from 1670 to the breaking out of the second War against the Dutch, there was some villanous Plot on foot, there being such Advices and close Consults with the French Ministers at our Court.

(3.) It has been observ'd that some of our Ministers then in play were much for an Alliance between the respective Princes and States of *Europe*, to stop the French King's Progress; and I have shewed what Steps were taken to it, the Dutch were courted into an Alliance with us, &c. Pray, *Sir*, let the World know how it came to pass the Ballance was so much altered all of a sudden: Had

the House of *Austria* derived to themselves any new Power, or was the French King weakened by his invading the Duke of *Lorain's* Territories? Did the Court at *Whitehall* at one time value themselves upon raising Banks against some few French Waves, and then come to be so foolishly proud as to let in the whole French Ocean? Could not your loggerheaded Rascals imagine that *Europe* in this was exposed to the utmost danger of Ruin?

But to come closer to the Point; Did not your Brother invite all the Protestant Princes of *Germany* into the Guaranty of the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, or into the Triple League? And did he not a little after, upon the same Reasons, propose to several other Princes to draw them into the same League? Did not the French King, who was an Enemy to that League, invade the Duke of *Lorain's* Territories, and had like to have taken him a Prisoner? What did the Duke do in this Case? He makes Application to your Brother, in hopes the Triple League would protect his Innocency; and therefore was very confident that your Brother would not forsake *Europe*, by forsaking him: And to quicken the Princes of *Europe*, he sent some to their Courts, who laid his Case before them; but your Jesuits from *St. Omers* speedily applied to you to prevent his having any Redress here; Old *Grey* was the Messenger, and had 20*l.* allowed him for the expence of his Journey, who with Old *Strange* attended you at *St. James's*, that very Day that you and your Villains advised the King not to concern himself in the little Quarrels between the Fr. King and the said Duke; tho you could not but be conscious what great Obligations he had laid upon your Brother and you, being the first Prince that applied to the King of *Spain* to admit of your Brother's Residence in *Bruxels*; and not only so, but stirred up the Princes of *Europe* to contribute to the Support of your Brother and your Self, and prevented to his Ability yours and your Family's starving. But if those private Obligations had not been sufficient to prevail, yet the Liberty and Honour of Christendom were so far concern'd, that he ought not to have been left to be destroyed; but being resolved upon the Point, to come off as cleanly as you could, the Duke's Envoy was sent back with a high Compliment, and many Expressions of Kindness, but was told, the French Invasion was a Torrent not then to be stopp'd. What then was the Use of the Triple League? Surely, *Sir*, those many Speeches in its Commendation were to little or no purpose, but to cheat the People of *England* of their Money.

When you have leisure, consider but this French Invasion, and think whether the English Nation was then so blind as you took it to be. No, *Sir*, you are much mistaken; notwithstanding the villanous Counsel your Rogues gave the King, there were four Arguments inducing him to take the Duke of *Lorain's* State into his tender Consideration. (1.) Besides the Scandal of such an unjust Oppression, and the Indignation it ought to have raised in all Princes, to see a Sovereign Prince hunted out of his own Dominion, nothing could ever give a greater insight into the ambitious Designs of the French King, nor discover more fully his Intentions. None but an Universal Monarch could pretend to a Right of displacing Princes, and disposing of both their Lives and Territories; therefore nothing deserved a higher Resentment, nor a more vigorous Opposition, which indeed then appeared in the Assertors of *Europe's* Liberties. Your

Brother it's well known was the first and chief, and without all doubt would have done his part, had not you and your Rogues prevented him. (2.) This Violence offered to the Duke of *Lorain*, was an open breach of the Pyrenean Treaty, and consequently of that of *Aix la Chapelle*, which renewed and farther confirmed the other; and so far the Triple League was concerned in it. (3.) It was destructive to the very End and Scope of the said Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, which was to put a stop to the French King's Progress, and the increase of his Power, the Addition of that fair Dukedom being as much, if not more than his Conquest in the *Spanish-Netherlands*. (4.) The great Zeal the Duke of *Lorain* expressed to join with other Princes engaged in the Triple League, was the true Cause why he was thus persecuted, tho other unjust frivolous Pretences were used.

And was this the Duke of *Lorain's* Case only? Was he the only Prince excluded the Benefit of the Triple League, tho he was so solemnly invited into it by the King your Brother? No; consider, *Sir*, the Case of the Emperor of *Germany*, who might have expected the Compliment of being invited as well as the other Princes of *Europe*; but being not invited, by a Letter to your Brother he honestly invited himself; and in conformity to one of the Articles of *Aix la Chapelle*, desired to be admitted into the Guaranty. Your Brother, on receiving the Letter, assured the Spanish Ambassador (who delivered it) he was heartily glad his Imperial Majesty would come into the League; and told him, he would cause an Instrument to be prepared in order to his Admission. But when the Resolution was taken, and Orders given to prepare the said Instrument, you and your Villains at the Council, moved that Secretary *Trevor* might not draw it up, not being initiated into your Hellish Conspiracy for destroying of *Europe* in general, and the Laws and Liberties of *England* in particular; who being excluded this piece of Service, and your Rogues being sole Masters of the thing, tho a pretty honest Draught was first brought in, yet before it was perfected, you and your Rogues had acted so villanously with *Colbert* the French King's Minister, that in winding up that Business, your Brother was told that the Emperor's Admission into the Guaranty would be attended with dangerous Consequences: for if he came into the League, your Brother would be engaged in all his Quarrels, and be bound to make his Forces march to the farthest part of *Germany* as often as it should be invaded by the Turks. But Secretary *Trevor* very much opposed this, endeavouring to satisfy your Brother that the Guaranty of the Triple League, as well as of *Aix la Chapelle*, related only to the Aggression and other Hostilities from either *France* or *Spain*: But *Sir John* was basely affronted by you and your Villains, and the Point carried against admitting the Emperor into the aforesaid Guaranty. This, *Sir*, may shew how far, through the vigilancy of your Rogues, the French King had the Ascendancy of you and your Brother, and how you were resolved unjustly to comply with that Monster in all his wicked Designs, witness you and your Villains prevailing at the Council-Board with your Brother, to suffer his Agent *Mr. Marsilly* to be so ill treated by the French, who was sent into *Switzerland* to invite them into the Guaranty of *Aix la Chapelle*, which he faithfully performed; and being upon his return home, was intercepted by the French, and most barbarously broken upon the Wheel at

Paris,

Paris, altho one single Word from your Brother would have saved his Life: Nay, you were so impudent in your Conspiracy, as not to suffer any about you to resent it, that upon the Scaffold where the poor Man was murdered, 20 indent Questions were put to him relating to the Person of your Brother, who ought not to have been so treated in that place. The Triple League being broken, what followed? Then all the Conspirators appeared with you with all the impudence imaginable, to haften the Breach afore designed to be made with the Dutch, in order to serve the French King's Ends. But that your Roguery might not seem too harsh, there was all the Artifice first used to make this War appear just, to prevent the least Interruption of you, and the Arms of *Lewis* your Friend, from any of the Princes of Christendom, whom you both had wheedled into a League in opposition to the Dutch. For,

1. What a noise did your Rogues make about Medals, Pictures and Pillars, which they pretended were highly to the dishonour of his Majesty's Person, and of his Royal Dignity? tho it was then clear, as it now is, that none of those Libels and Medals could ever be prov'd to be the Work of the Dutch, tho charged with them by your English Jesuits, our Mony-clippers and Coiners, who made several, with an intention to set *Europe* in a Flame; and the better to colour their own Rogueries, they sent a Stamp into *Holland*, done with all the Art of a Workman; and a Medal was coined by that Stamp, which might have been spared: But when it was known in *Holland*, some Exceptions were taken, and the Stamp broken in pieces; and if he on whom the Stamp was taken had been well punish'd for his arrogating to himself what was not his due, there had been no colour for your Quarrel with the Dutch: But this I know, when several had view'd the Medal, they could not discern in it what could give such Offence at *Whitehall*. Sir, You know that the Stamp was not at first contrived in *Holland*, but at *St. James's*, and made at *St. Omers*; and a Second made from it by an excellent Engraver of that Society, and sent into *Holland*, on purpose to have some coined there by your special Direction: But the old Proverb was here true, *It is an easy thing to find a Stick to beat a Dog*.

2. Your Party thought this not a sufficient Ground of it self for a War, therefore consulted together at *St. James's*, and advise you to make your Brother get the Concurrence of all the Traders, and try what Complaints could be thence drawn to further this War. Accordingly several were sent for, and some privately instructed to make Complaints, that your villanous Cause might receive some little Strength; and as I observ'd to you in the first Part, the *East-India* Committee were sent for, amongst others, and many leading Questions put to them, and desired to bring their Grievances, which they did; but told your Rogues before your Brother, that they knew no Wrong the Dutch had done them since the Treaty at *Breda*. But the Rascal that drew up the Declaration of War against the Dutch, was better informed by your Jesuits, and knew more of the Company's Concerns than the Committee it self. Sir, This was not the first Subornation you were guilty of in *England*, nor the last; and by such Practices you murdered and undid many honest Men for wishing well to poor *England*, that now, blessed be God, is delivered from you, and I hope will be rid of all your Rogues (some of whom are still employed) in due time.

3. Tho this would not serve the turn, (it not being convenient to give you any Pretence) yet a War you must have, and no Stone be left unturn'd to obtain it; so that you was obliged to use another Artifice for a Colour to your Design, which was the Difficulties that arose in performing the Conditions of the Surrender of *Surinam*, which your Conspirators resolv'd to improve a Note above *Elab*, even after Secretary *Trevor* had adjust'd the Matter with the States-General, and received from them the Orders agreed upon. *Banister*'s going was retarded, and Sir *John Trevor*'s Agreement (as if not faithful in that Affair) submitted to the Censure of the Council of Plantations, where at last the said *Banister* pleaded so well his own and the Secretary's Case, that with some difficulty Sir *John* was cleared, and *Banister* dispatched away, tho with many Devices and Tricks, which, if not prevented, might have made his Voyage unsuccessful. Let me, Sir, observe this to you and your troublesome Friends, that the very Men who so much blam'd what Secretary *Trevor* had done, before engaged in this Conspiracy with you, were satisfied with much less, and not a little angry with Col. *Banister* for desiring more than the States were willing to grant: *What*, said your Conspirators, *must we make a War for you? or are we bound to procure you whatsoever may be advantageous to your selves or to your fellow Planters?* But after they were engaged with you and the French against the Dutch, they were changed, and nothing was too little to be a ground of a War.

4. Your next Work (and truly it was your Master-piece, considering how Politicks then went amongst your Rogues) was the sending the Yacht with Orders to sail through the Dutch Fleet, and require striking to the English Flag: But 'twas plain to all the World, the Dutch did not justify their Admiral in not paying a due respect to the English Flag, nor could they well censure him, it being a thing never before heard of, that a Fleet should vail their Bonnets to a little Mackrel-Boat; and 'twas as plain, that the States as honestly offer'd to enter into any new Engagement to prevent the like for the Future; nay, rather than break with us, they would have vail'd their Bonnets to the next Sculler that had but an old piece of an English Jack set up in it. But several things might be said in behalf of the Dutch in this Particular, and much against the War you and your Rogues made upon them: As,

(1.) The Dutch Fleet, when this Scoundrel Dung-Boat came to pick a Quarrel with them, was at Anchor not far from their own Coast, in a Station which by many Geographers is accounted no part of the British Seas; therefore you might have as well required the Right of the Flag in their own Harbours as there: But the States-General made not that a Plea for their Admiral's not striking to this Knight-Errent of yours.

(2.) The Dutch were then out in pursuance of the Triple League, to be ready on occasion to relieve the *Spanish Netherlands* that were threatn'd by the French King, then marching with a considerable Army, even as far as *Dunkirk*: Which one would think was a very unfit time to send out your small Craft to pick a Quarrel with them, the rather because your Brother had promised them to set out a Fleet to join with theirs for the Common Safety and Security, against that disturber and destroyer of Mankind.

(3.) That the Pensioner *De-Wit*, a notorious Enemy of the Prince of *Orange*, now our King, (in malice to whom he had almost ruined the States) then governed, and according to his usual insolence stood much in Punctilio's in all things relating to *England*, which made the States-General to be less guilty of any disrespect to the King your Brother, or the English Nation, through the Haughtiness of one single Minister in that Government. And truly I must needs say, of all the things laid to the Charge of the said *De-Wit*, I believe he was either a hot-brain'd Coxcomb, not a Man of Policy, or that there was an Understanding between him and the French King. If the latter be true, I am sure he was not a Man of that Honesty reputed to be, his behaviour in this Business making him either a Fool or a Traytor; and who but such a Fellow would so long demur on the Satisfaction the greatest part of the States were willing to give to *England*?

The Man is dead, and I knew him not; but I have heard the English Jesuits, who were all entirely in the French Interest, lament his Death, and say, It was his Opinion, that it were better for the *Seven-Provinces* to be under the Protection of the French, than ever the Prince of *Orange* should come to be their Stadt-holder; and they highly valued his Memory, being an implacable Enemy to the Advancement of the Prince of *Orange* to any manner of Trust by the States-General. This, *Sir*, induces me to believe that the Hatred he bore to the Prince, made him consent rather to the French King's Conquest, than that it should be defended and recovered by the Prince of *Orange*. Upon the whole I must say, his behaviour in the Business of Satisfaction contributed much to the Eruption between *England* and the States. But why a War should be made for the saucy Carriage of one Man, I am yet to learn. This one thing I must not omit, I had a value for the Memory of the *De-Wits*, till I heard the Jesuits speak so much in their Commendation.

(4.) Your Brother staid some Months before he demanded Satisfaction; which if he had done sooner, it may be it would have been too early, and granted too soon, and so you and your blood-thirsty Crew had been disappointed of a hopeful War: And had not the *De-Wits* been out of their Wits, they would never have bogled at the Point of Satisfaction, since the thing was so trivial in it self: But 'tis plain, our Court was as villanous in demanding Satisfaction, as he was foolish in bogling at it.

(5.) When you sent over that First-born of Villany and Falseness Sir *George Downing* (that so honestly betrayed his Master, and therefore a fit Tool to betray the States-General into a horrible War) to the Dutch, he was bound by his Instructions not to accept of any Satisfaction from them, till after a number of Days prescribed to him; which till then was not known in proceeding in Embassies, and less practicable in *Holland* than any other place, it being impossible to have the Resolutions of their Towns, and afterwards of their Provinces, without a considerable time.

(6.) This was made so much more difficult by your Brother's demanding not only the usual Striking agreed upon in the Time of the Lord Protector in 1654, and with himself in 1662 and 1667; but also a new kind of Acknowledgment of our King's Sovereignty of the Four Seas, not mentioned in the said Treaties: So that by joining both in one Memorial, if the Dutch did demur upon the Se-

cond, whereby the granting the First was delayed, it was a ready way for your Rogues to clamour, and possess the Nation that the Dutch had broken their Treaty, and refused to strike to the English Flag.

(7.) That after the Dutch had given their Answer to *Downing's* Memorials, he refused to receive it, and came away without it, notwithstanding a second Order he had received under your Brother's Hand; for which the Rogue was committed to the *Tower*, and had he had his due, he should have been hang'd: For do but observe, your Brother sends him an Order that in some measure null'd his former Instructions; yet your Rogues by Letters told him, if he valued your Favour and his own Good, he must keep to the first Instructions, and follow them with all the closeness imaginable: So that this Villain (as he always was) chose rather to comply with you and your Conspirators, than to pursue the Orders of the King his Master, whereby he was not the King's Minister, but an Ambassador from you and your *Banditti*.

(8.) It is, *Sir*, very observable, that the Dutch sent by Express the Answer *Sir George Downing* would not receive; and when it came to be canvassed by your Rogues, (for they mumbled it over as a Cow doth a bunch of Thistles, and had cursed and swore a thousand times at the States-General) they return'd this Answer to it, that the Answer was dark, obscure, and insufficient. Then the Dutch sent an Extraordinary Ambassador, who jointly with the *Liege* Ambassador told your Villains at Court, that their Masters intended to give the King all possible Satisfaction in the Business of the Flag, and were ordered and empowered to clear up what might be dark or obscure in the Answer, and supply what was insufficient; and therefore desired your *Banditti* to declare what they did not approve of, or thought amiss; or draw up what they pleased themselves in their own Method and Way, and make what Articles they thought fit to prevent the like future Inconvenience: But your villanous Crew, resolved on a War, told these Dutch Ambassadors, that the States-General and their Ministers knew best how to draw up and word their own Answers, and that it could not be expected they should draw up Papers for them. Whereupon the Dutch Ambassadors brought a Project of an Article to be agreed upon concerning the Flag, and ask'd whether it was worded right, and if that would satisfy? To which your Rogues, like grave Coxcombs, told the Dutch Ministers, that when they had signed and delivered it, they would tell them their Mind concerning it; the Ambassadors refusing to Sign the Article, unless they knew whether it were Satisfactory or no; and so their Conference broke off: Yet upon second Thoughts the Ambassadors being resolved to sign the said Paper, they demanded a new Conference; which was promised them, and seven of the Clock appointed, on the Sunday after the Engagement with the *Smirna* Fleet: But on that very Day, lest the Dutch should comply with your Brother further than was desired, your Villains caused him to call an Extraordinary Council, and have the Declaration of War read and approved: So that when the Ambassadors came at the appointed time with their Paper ready signed, your bloody Cut-throats told them in short, they were come too late; at which the good Gentlemen lifted up their Hands and Eyes to Heaven, appealing to God for the Righteousness of their Cause.

(9.) It is observable that the French in a great measure kept pace with you in your villanous Undertakings; only this I must say for him, he made not use of such sneaking pitiful Lies for Reasons in his Declaration for War as you did; He was more *Nero-like* in his, for *such was his Pleasure*. I pray what better Allegations could he make? Had he not all the Romances of *France*, out of which to compile his Declaration? Indeed he would shew no reason for his making War upon the Dutch, and you durst not for your Ears shew yours to the World; for if you had assigned your true Ends and Causes in that War, you might for ought I know have been torn in pieces by the People, or at least been hang'd the next Session of Parliament. But tho the French King would not assign any Cause in his Declaration, yet he assign'd a true One by his Ambassadors at the Court of *Rome* and *Vienna*, viz. The Extirpation of Heresy, and the Propagation of the Catholick Faith: which I am confident was his true Reason, because of his Demands of the Dutch afterwards, in a Treaty proposed in these Words; *That from hence-forward there should not only be an entire Liberty, but a publick Exercise of the Catholick Apostolick Roman Religion throughout all the United-Provinces; so that whereforever there should be more than one Church, another should be given to the Catholicks; and where there was none, they should be permitted to build one; and till that was finished, they should exercise their Religion publicly in such Houses as they should buy or hire for that purpose: That the States-General of each Province in particular should allow a reasonable Salary for a Curate or Priest in each of the said Churches, out of such Revenues as have formerly appertained to the Church, or otherwise.* Now, Sir, that you might not be behind-hand in so pious a Design of introducing Popery into the *United-Provinces*, your Brother and you by your Ministers in *Holland* that Year, pressed that very Article upon them; and that without an ample compliance with the said Article, they could expect no Peace from *England*. So that we may see your Councils were all of a piece with the French King's, as well in point of Religion as Government.

One word more, and then I have done: I pray what Obligation had your Brother to return his Thanks to the French King, his and your Ally, to discover the Intrigue of the War to the Princes of *Europe*, that it was for Religion, tho it's true he discovered nothing but what was before believed in *England*? But was it not to render your Brother as odious to his Subjects as your self? Therefore how consistent this was with your Brother's Interest, I must leave to the Judgment of wiser Men to determine.

(10.) It is well known, Sir, that the Impudence of the French Demands was such, and so intolerable, that the Dutch at the beginning of the War would have sung themselves into your Brother's Arms, or laid themselves at his Feet upon any reasonable Terms, which might have animated as well as warranted the Plenipotentiaries at *Holland* (if as full of Resolution as Power) to have closed with the Dutch. But, Sir, they knew your Mind, tho it wrought clean otherwise: for they were, it seems, intrusted with a fuller Authority, the deeper Secret, and therefore they gave in such unreasonable Demands to the Hollanders, as made it impossible for the Dutch (however desirous) to comply with *England*; whereby these Villains excluded us from more advantagious Terms offered by the poor Dutch, than we could at any other time hope for; and de-

prived us of an honest and honourable Evasion out of so pernicious a War, and more dangerous Alliance : By which it appeared that your Rogues and *Banditti* (securing their own Fears at the Price of the Publick Safety of *Europe* in general, and of *England* in particular) bound us more strait than ever by a new Treaty according to the French Project. For the justification of every one of these ten Observations, I appeal to our present gracious King : Nay, I would appeal to your self, if I could but entertain the least thought of any common Honesty remaining in you.

But it may be, you still bearing ill-will to the Dutch, may with a wide Mouth say, that the second War against them, in conjunction with the French King, was for the Nation's Honour and Safety. Well, *Sir*, it may be then I have been out in my Measures ; let us see and consider whether we ought to go any further, or content our selves with sitting down here : Yet now I think on't, to determine this Point, I'll ask you a few Questions.

(1.) If it were a just War, and for the Honour and Safety of the Nation, tho in conjunction with the French King, why was there such great Care taken of not trusting the Proceedings of it to Persons of Quality, Courage, Honesty, or Experience, in a Matter of so great moment ? Truly because their Integrity made your Villains suspect they would either be too inquisitive before joined and concurr'd with them, or too resty and froward if they chanced to be of another Mind. What cause had you for the severe Excommunication denounced against several Persons, as not being worthy to be privy to the Procedure of this just and honourable War ? Did not you and your Scoundrels turn out at once from your Committee of Foreign Affairs, Prince *Rupert*, the Duke of *Ormond*, the Lord Keeper, and Secretary *Trevor*, the first Secretary of State that was ever kept out of a Commission of that Importance ? I need not mention several other Privy-Counsellors that were eminent at that time, and had been Negotiators in Foreign Affairs. If you had no underhand and rascally Design, destructive to the Honour and Safety of the Nation, in contriving this War, I pray what reason had you to conceal it from those that had so well deserved both from the King and the whole Kingdom ? If you or any of your Crew can unriddle this to me, I will drink your Health in a Dish of Coffee, tho it be with Old *Hodg*, the Guide of your inferior Jacobite High-Church Clergy-men.

(2.) If it was a just and honourable War, and for the Safety of the Nation, why then must it needs be projected at *St Omers* amongst the Jesuits, and carried on with that secrecy in 1669, 1670, 1671 ? Why must they be the Projectors of this War ? Why must they give you Measures by which to walk in contriving and carrying on the same ? Their being engaged in it, would have rendered it scandalous to all the Princes of *Europe*.

(3.) What need were there of so many Lies and Cheats to support your Pretences for this War ? Nay, that things so unlawful should be acted with that impudence, as the shutting up the *Exchequer*, and putting the Nation to such a great Charge to support a League, that you, unknown to them, had resolved to break ?

(4.) How came your Brother and you to make such a lowzy Peace for himself ? As he hastily began this War with two such villanous Acts, for which no

Story will afford a Precedent, the shutting up the *Exchequer*, and the falling upon the *Smirna* Fleet, why did he not get better Terms from the Dutch? I find not any Arrears paid for the Dutch fishing upon our Coasts, nor care taken to hinder them from being more diligent in their Navigation than our selves. Nay, I think they were as wise on the one hand, as we were improvident on the other: For the Dutch, I commend them, got the 7th Article of the Treaty of *Breda* in 1667 agreed to, viz. that that Treaty, as also all others renewed by it, be confirmed, and remain in full Force and Vigour, as far as they shall not be contrary to this present Treaty. The Marine Treaty was agreed by the Commissioners, but the first and fifth Articles were ill kept by the Dutch, there being no Security for their observing them, and nothing agreed about the *East-India* Trade, nor any thing concerning it referred to the Queen Regent of *Spain*. This was the Honourable Peace which succeeded that just and honourable War, tending so highly to the Safety of the Nation, and the Satisfaction of the King your Brother, after the expence of such a vast Treasure, whereby we got nothing but the involving of Christendom in a War, and teaching the French to fight by Sea. 'Tis true, the Dutch and we were encouraged to destroy one another, whereby we obtain'd the signal Blessing of dry Blows.

(5.) If the War had been just, and for the Honour and Safety of the Nation, how came it to pass that it was attended with such ill Consequences? Was not the Fire that we and the French King had kindled, like to have consumed all *Europe*, had not timely care been taken to quench it, and we by a seasonable Retreat given way to more safe and honest Counsels? To clear this, let me propose these three things.

1. What vast Effusion of Christian Blood was occasioned by your wilful and malicious promoting the French King's ambitious Designs, so palpably against the Interest of the Nation? For did you not by this War, which you say tended so highly to the Safety of the Nation, engage all *Europe* to take up Arms in their own Defence, and unite all for their Common Safety, and for the Preservation of that Liberty which you and your Villains went about to destroy with the greatest pleasure imaginable?

2. How prejudicial this just and honourable War of yours was, and how unsafe to us as in conjunction with the French King, appears in this, that the Confederate Princes did over-balance the Power of the French King your Ally, and raised the Reputation and Credit of the Dutch, enabling them not only to pay their Army by Land, but to set out as considerable Fleets at Sea as ever: For thro' the Success God gave their Arms at Sea and Land by the help of their Allies, they could raise as much Money upon their Credit as they had occasion for. And in the next place, the House of *Austria*, in conjunction with the other Princes of *Europe*, by a hearty struggle for their Liberties, were hard enough for the French.

3. How dangerous this War had been, if those Princes of *Europe* in Confederacy against *France* for the Defence of the *United Provinces*, had not been able to stop the Progress of the French King, but had yielded to his victorious Arms; and what would have become of these three Nations? Must not your Brother have been a Tenant at Will to this mighty French Tyrant? Or did you and
your

your Party presume so far on your own Strength, as to think to do that which all *Europe* could not; and that tho the French had conquered all, yet you should fear them never the more, but could defend your selves against him? If any of those are alive that advised your Brother to that War, let the Villains speak and not deny the Truth; let them tell the World plainly whether they were not well paid for endeavouring to make the French King an Universal Monarch; and whether to bring down golden Showers into their Laps, they had not agreed at least that *England* should be tributary to *France*. But I remember that you and these Rogues used to talk of nothing but destroying of *Holland*, as if the Princes of *Europe* would stand still with their Fingers in their Mouths, and suffer it to be over-run with the French Vermin.

(6.) If this War was just and honourable, and tended highly to the Safety of the Nation, why then were not your Intentions of making this War communicated to the Lords and Commons in Parliament, who I am sure are best able to judge of the Honour, Safety, and Justice of a War? I am sure when King *William* entered into an actual War with *France*, he did it not privately, with the Advice and Consent of some few Ministers of State, but acquainted his Parliament, and asked their Advice in the same; whereby he hath been enabled to carry it on for these seven Years, with much more ease than your Brother carried on that against the Dutch for Three. Did ever *Cecil* or *Walsingham* advise their Mistress Queen *Elizabeth*, when she assisted the Dutch against the Spaniard, and the Protestants of *France* against the Tyranny of their King, not to call a Parliament? Or did *James* your Grand-father fear to call his Parliament when he was disposed to assist the *Palgrave*? Was your War a just War, and for the Safety and Honour of the Nation? What Villains then had your Brother and you exalted to the Ministry, who could advise him to prorogue the Parliament so often at the desire of the French King? It is well known that the then Parliament gave such signal Demonstration of their Affection, Zeal, Duty and Loyalty to your Brother, as not to be match'd in any former Reign. Nay, you remember that tho the first War against the Dutch was as villanous as your Heart and Soul could desire, yet the Design of it was communicated to them, and so many Lies told about the Dutch, that they readily complied to assist your Brother in carrying it on, and raised such Sums of Money, that had they been applied to the Use for which given, the Dutch had not burnt our Ships at *Chatham*. And had this second War tended to the Honour and Safety of the Nation, no doubt that Parliament would not only have consented to it, but by their Supplies promoted the carrying it on with the utmost vigour. Why did your Villains obstruct their Compliance with the Designs of your Brother and your Self? Was not their Assistance necessary, and did they ever deny it when demanded? That Parliament, notwithstanding the great Obligation you laid upon them by rewarding them amply for their Votes, was ever and anon peevish, not satisfied with the fair Words that were given, and did sometimes pry into the Secrets of you and your rake-hell Crew, that could not bear a publick View: Your Rogues were afraid, they began to see into the Conspiracy carried on by you and them to change our Religion into Popery, and our well-established Government into French Slavery; and that some of them, had they taken this second War

War into consideration, would have spied a Snake in the Grass.

(7.) You being disappointed of your Ends in shutting up the *Exchequer*, and in the French King's not supplying you as he had promised, and the *Smirna* Fleet not falling into your Hands, and the Dutch *East-India* Fleets getting home to *Holland*, and in Liberty of Conscience, tho it undid your Friends, you were forced to call a Parliament, and acquaint them you had begun the War, and carried it on for almost a Year. But what was the Reason they would not engage with you in the War? 'Tis true, they gave the King a swinging Tax, for they never fail'd him upon any Occasion of mutual Gratitude; they, I say, gave the King 1250000 *l. Sterling*, not to carry on the War, but for his extraordinary Occasions: So that tho they supplied him, they washed their Hands of the War; which they would not have done had there been the least appearance of Justice, Honour or Safety to the Nation, in this hopeful War of yours.

You may remember that upon the 27th of *October* 1673, the King made a Speech at the opening of a Session of that Pensionary Parliament, and called for a Supply for carrying on the War against the Dutch. Now if it were a just War, and for the Honour and Safety of the Nation, why did the Parliament refuse to give him a Supply, but on the contrary fall upon some that were the Occasion of it, and on the 27th of *January* advise the King to enter into a Treaty with the States-General, in order to a speedy Peace?

(8.) If this War was so just, and tended so highly to the Honour and Safety of the Nation, what necessity was there of using all those wicked Methods to hinder the Dutch making any Application to the King, in order to give him Satisfaction? Tho at length their Friends here undeceived the Nation; and what they were not suffered to do with the King, they did effectually with the Parliament: And when the Cheat was discovered, your Conspirators were in a sad fear of being called to an Account for this War, by the lowring House of Commons, who cast an evil Eye upon them.

(9.) If this War had been a just One, and for the Honour and Safety of the Nation, then how came you and your Villains to be in such Fear; and to be so alarm'd? What made our Ministers that were sent to *Holland* be so concern'd for fear they should come too late? Why did they fear the French conquering *Holland*? If it were a just War, what reason had they to be afraid? Was *England* in any Danger? If it was, then where was the Justice, Honour and Safety of your War?

1. Then, what Villains are your Jesuits at *St. Omers*, where both these Wars were laid? Why will the Princes of *Europe* suffer such a Pestilent Order of Men as our English Jesuits are, to inhabit amongst them, who have ever since there was any of that Order endeavoured to set all *Europe* in a Flame, and counterfeit and coin the Monies of most of the Princes of *Europe*? Why should the Duke of *Bavaria* maintain those Villains at *Leige*, and those at *Ghent*? How often have they conspir'd to destroy the Interest of the Princes of Christendom, and to betray them to the French King? I trust, *Sir*, that at the next Treaty of Peace, God will put into the Hearts of the Princes of *Europe* to banish them out of their Countries; and since they have been such Servants to the French King, let him maintain them, or let them be sent to *England*, and I assure

assure you we have a convenient Place a little way out of Town that groans for them, fit to do their Business.

2. As for your Self, the very remembrance of this War should oblige all the Princes of *Europe* to hate you, and to pursue you as a Traytor and a Murderer : For how have you all along betrayed *Europe*, and the Liberties thereof? How much Blood is there crying at your Door, that you caused to be spilt, to satisfy the Ambition of the French King? How many Cities have you fired, how many Habitations have you laid waste, how many fruitful Places have you turned into howling Wildernesses, how many Curses have you from Men; and how do you expect to escape the Vengeance of a just God? If ever you should set your Foot here again, we have an old Score for you to pay.

Article 6.

6. You stand charged with being the Occasion of the Decay of Trade, and the Fall of Lands: Our great Merchants were ruined by the former, and our Gentlemen impoverished and undone by the latter. You may remember that when your Brother was restored to his Regal State and Dignity, and you to your Native Country, it was the Hopes of all good Men that *England* should not only enjoy her Liberties, by being freed from the Burdens wherewith she had been so long oppressed; but that from the Day of your Restoration, every Man should sit under his own Vine, and his own Fig-tree, enjoying the Fruits of Peace and Plenty; and that Justice would make its abode with us, through the Care of the King your Brother. But alas, we were miserably disappointed, for our Burdens in his Time, through the procurement of your Self and villanous Conspirators, were so far from being made lighter, that they were heavier than ever in any Reign or Government since the Time of *William* the Norman: And as our Burdens were encreased, our Strength was diminished, and so we were less able to support them. I remember *Finch*, that roguish Keeper, at the Council-Board made a mighty Harangue to the King of the great Oppression of the People of *England* under the Common-Wealth, and of the Government of the late Protector. 'Tis true, *Sir*, there were then great Taxes laid upon the Subjects of *England*; notwithstanding which, it is as true, that there were Means to pay them, Lands bore a great Price, and the Farmer could sell his Corn and Cattle; there was a great Trade, and consequently a great plenty of Money in the Nation: But in your Brother's Time, the Price of Land becoming so low, and the Coin of the Kingdom much diminished, the Tenants threw up their Farms into the Hands of the Landlord, and the Corn and Cattle of the Kingdom were of little Value. This was so notorious to all the World, that I have no great difficulty to satisfy any thinking Man of the Truth of it.

Your villanous Conspirators, that they might weaken the Hands of our English Noblemen and Gentlemen that had good Estates, lest no Stone unturned whereby to destroy them in those Estates, seeing it was impossible to bring in Popery and Slavery till the Nation was impoverished, and the Estates of our worthy Patriots lessened and impaired. They found this could not be effected till they had given a considerable Check to the trading part of the Nation, which

was, and is still, the great Support of the Value of the Lands of the Kingdom: for what signifies any Man's Land, if the Trade of the Nation be not encouraged by the Government in order to the support of Lands as to their due Value and Price? Therefore finding you were not in a Condition to do this of your selves, you heartily took the French into the Conspiracy with you, the better to effect such a wicked Design upon this poor Nation: But to make it plain to you, that you may lie under the conviction thereof, I pray reflect upon these following Instances, which sure you cannot have forgotten.

1. You and your *Banditti*, tho you could storm against the Dutch for not promoting, as far as you thought they were bound, the coming home of such Families as were disposed to leave *Surinam*; yet you would not in the least blame the French for keeping the English out of *St. Christophers* for above four Years, and destroying that part of the Island which belonged to our English Traders: Nay, you thought it a great piece of Impudence (as appeared by your usage of the Petitioners that prayed the King for Relief) to press the French King too hard to restore that part of the Island that did of right belong to them. I remember I had some discourse about that Affair with *Coleman* and several Jesuits: But what said *Coleman*? *It will never do well till the Trade of England be managed in subordination to the French: For (said he) the Trade of the Nation being so great, keeps the Gentlemen so high, that it will be impossible to restore our Religion, or advance my Master's Interest; and when you do check the Trade, you will bring the Nation to a greater Compliance with the Will of the King.* And withal this Villain assured me, that nothing was done in that Affair but by your Consent and Approbation, for the Reasons aforesaid: And *Strange* the Jesuit, who was then in company, said, *That nothing hindered the Progress of the Catholick Religion so much as a great Trade in the Nation, which supported the Pride of the English Gentry in keeping up the Value and Grandeur of their Lands.* By these Discourses, Sir, I could not but see that the ruin of Trade was the great Point you aim'd at, whereby to bring about your wicked Designs and Purposes of destroying our Religion, Laws and Liberties: Nay, if the French Commanders were to have been believed, there was a good Understanding between some of your Villains then at the French Court and the French, in relation to the Trade of the said Island, as appears by the Narrative of the then Lord *Willoughby* delivered to the Committee of Plantations, which if I am not mistaken, stands in the Books of that Committee.

2. You cannot forget an Order of the French King made in his Privy-Council, in which he commands all his Sea and Land-Officers in the Islands of *America* to secure his Sovereignty of those Seas; which a Person of Quality meeting with, it was brought to your Conspirators, and at first murmured at, and some small Matter urged against it: But, alas, the good-natur'd Rogues soon buried it in Oblivion; but the French in pursuance of it gave us great Interruption in our Trade, and proved very vexatious to our English Planters and Merchant-men; inasmuch that the Governour acquainted the King, that the Spaniards, notwithstanding their old Quarrel, gave them better Quarter and Respect than the French your dear Ally.

3. You cannot forget the Petition the Traders prepared to present to the King in Council, complaining of the Oppression of their Factors and Agents in *France*, with a true state of their Case, and a short Account of their Grievances. This came to the Knowledge of some of your Villains then in the Ministry; who having had the perusal of it before it was delivered, took upon them to stop the delivery of it, and would not suffer the Merchants to proceed any further in that Business, promising them they would acquaint the French Ambassador with their Complaints, and see them redressed thro' his Means: But how they were redressed, and their Trade encouraged since that Promise, they were best able to judg. I have since heard the Merchants, dealing and trading in the French King's Dominions, make miserable Complaints of the great Interruption they met with from the French King: and when they have complained, your Rascals have abused, and charged them to be disaffected to the Government; nay, you your self threatned a Merchant, who only expressed his dislike of the French King's abusing the English Factors with relation to the Trade of that Nation, to lay him by the Heels for such a piece of Impudence.

4. Was it not made appear in Parliament, in *March* 1677, upon a Ballance of the French Trade, that this Nation imported yearly 900000 *l.* or a Million *Sterling* of Goods more than they exported? whereby it is evident that so much of the Nation's Treasure was yearly exhausted and carried into *France*, and all this by unnecessary Wines, Silks, Ribbons, and Feathers. In order to promote this Trade so fatal to the Kingdom, your Ladies and Gentlewomen, Court-Whores, and others of less Quality, your Foppes and Beaux were engaged to wear French Commodities, and get into all the French Modes and Customs, as if we were in Recompence of these Fashions to have the double Blessing of their Religion and Government, to be wiser by the one, and freer by the other.

5. The Council of Trade, *July* 31, 1676. acquainted the King how villainously your dear Ally the French King used our Merchants, and interrupted the Trade of the Nation, which was reckon'd the greatest Advantage and Blessing, naturally flowing as one of the Fruits of that Peace they suppose your Brother had made: And therefore this Council did humbly advise the King to continue his Representation of this Affront to his Traders by Sea, that the French King might call in all his Privateers and Capers, which used such Violence to our Traders, notwithstanding the importunate Applications made to *France* for Redress; or else that the King your Brother should do Right, and defend his Subjects against the Insolencies they so frequently met with. Upon which, Sir, your Servant Coleman dispatch'd Letters away to *St. Omers*, *Aug.* 2. 1676. and in a Letter to Father Strange saith thus: The Council (alias the Coxcombs) of Trade hath represented to the King, that his Trade at Sea is miserably interrupted by his most Christian Majesty's Capers. I was not a little glad to hear his most Christian Majesty hath been so successful against the common Enemy of our present Design on foot. His Majesty is pleased to consent that the French King by his Ambassador there, shall be made acquainted with this Business: But to my intire satisfaction, tho' the King hath complied with these Fellows, yet he hath in conjunction with my Master written to the French King, that he'll take no notice of any such Representations when-ever they shall be made to his most Christian Majesty by the English Minister: And this Letter is

to be delivered by Sir Ellis Leighton, who hitherto hath been very true to my Master, and punctually observed his Directions. This, Sir, was a Passage written by that Traytor, and produced at the Council-Board against him, who denied it not to be his Hand: This Letter was put into the safe Custody of your trusty Rogue Sir Philip Floyd; and when Coleman came to be tried, finding, tho that Villain was present at the Trial,* the Letter was not produced, I complained to the King of the strange neglect or oversight therein: The Answer the King made me was, *Go you Fool, do you think I will be named in such a foul thing? I gave that Letter to the Duke; therefore do not you concern your self for the Letter, for all those things are past and gone.* Thus you may plainly see you were the main Instrument in the Destruction of the Trade of the Nation. But this let me observe to you, that during the Time your Brother and you were in that cursed Alliance with the French King, and he continued his War with the Dutch, you did not treat your villanous Ally in such a manner; for when-ever any French Ship was seized by the Dutch, and afterwards retaken by the English, it was always restored on demand, no consideration being had of the Time it was in the possession of the Dutch, whether a Month, two or three, as sometimes it happened. Nay further, if the French Owner (as sometime it fell out) knew not of any such retaking, but that the Ship according to Law was condemned to the King's Use, and sold with other Prizes; yet when-ever the Claimer appeared, and made out his Claim, the King was graciously pleased to restore the Money, and the Product of the Ship to him, tho at the Expence of the Nation.

To aggravate this Villany, it is to be considered, that when any English Ships were brought into France, many Seamen complaining of their ill Treatment, they were further tormented, by having their Papers seized, and their Persons in Restraint, till Examinations were prepared: Then were all those Papers and Writings sent up to the Privy-Council at *St. Germain's*, (you know the place well enough) and their Judgment distinctly given, the Reasons of the Condemnation being not set forth in the Decree, and no Appeal in order to reverse the said Sentence admitted of: So your Friend *Leighton* and his Whores had a considerable Share in the Prize, one of which you recommended to be put into a Nunnery, and ordered five hundred Pounds to be paid for her Admission out of the Prize-money. Also several of your Officers retained in the French Service, had now and then a small Spel to revel with at *Paris*, to drink your Health, and Confusion to the Trade of England: This, Sir, was your Justice and Tender-ness to your Brother's Subjects; but your Brother and you carried your selves in a far different manner to the French.

6. Call to mind, Sir, the Petition presented to the King, on May 31. 1676. in the Name of all the Merchants of London, and other places of Trade within England and Wales, concerned in several Ships taken by French Privateers, and carried into France; whose Complaints consisted of these three Points.

(1.) That the Ships and Goods of the English Traders, tho mann'd according to the Act of Navigation, and furnished with all necessary Passes, were daily seized and carried into *Callais*, *Dunkirk*, *Skerbrook*, and other Ports; the Masters and Mariners kept close Prisoners, to be forc'd by Hardship to abuse their Owners, or else for their Relief (being commonly stripp'd and plunder'd) to

enter into the Service of the Privateers, as great Numbers did ; which tended highly to the Dishonour of the Nation, and Destruction of our Trade. I remember that *Coleman* made a step over to *Dunkirk*, and proposed that very Method to the French Governour there, of detaining our Men under great Hardship, that they might list themselves in the French Service at Sea ; which piece of Discretion of his I have heard him boast of to the Jesuits at *Wild-house* in *Wild-street*, 1678.

(2.) That the Delay and Charge of prosecuting the Law in *France*, commonly made the Owners lose half the Value, tho they had Success. Sir *Ellis Leighton* was no Fool, and he could often foresee how the Cause would go ; and if he had a good Bribe according to the Value of the Cause, then he dispatched them ; but if they relied on the Justice of it, and would part with no Money, they were forced to dance Attendance sometimes for 8 or 10 Months : And when their Goods were damaged, and they had spent a great part of the Cargo upon themselves and Advocates, they were discharged, and sometimes beaten by Sir *Ellis's* Procurement for being so costly in their Pockets. Sir, I doubt not but Sir *Ellis* pursued your Instructions ; for *Coleman* in a Letter to him bad him remember what a Charge his Master was at to maintain a number of poor self-denying Priests : Nay, a parcel of *St. Omers* Boys had their Mission-Money both to *Rome* and *Spain* paid them out of Sir *Ellis's* his Prize-Office, who lived himself at a profuse rate, and paid for it. But by what has been said, the World I hope will understand in due time how basely you carried your self in relation to the Trade of the Nation.

(3.) That the Merchants could get no Reparation from the Privateers, because whatever they basely plunder'd, was as wickedly embezzell'd ; which made them freely seize upon all they met with, and perpetually molest the Navigation and Trade of the English. It was thus with the Merchants and Traders, but not with Sir *Ellis*, for he had an exact Accompt, and a tolerable Share with them ; which he usually called his own, without giving any Accompt, Sir, even to your self.

These were such intolerable Oppressions upon our Traders, that the Merchants were of necessity forced as above-said to complain to your Brother, who like a Hypocrite pretended to have a sense of it, and would promise them upon the Word of a King. (he might have said as well upon the Word of a Priest) that he would take care these Grievances should be redressed, and that his Ambassador in *France* should have speedy notice of these Enormities. But when they were dismissed, he and you would laugh at the Calamities of these poor Merchants, some of whom were undone by them. Nay, Sir, you had several in Pension, appointed to go from Coffee-house to Coffee-house, swearing and damning that the French were so just to us that they never made prize of any English Ship that had the least appearance of being English : And further, contrary to all Truth, these Rogues would say, that tho the French Courts knew and were fully satisfied that the Ships were Dutch, yet released them, because of some appearance of their being English, and that every thing was judged in favour of the English Merchants ; that all the Ships that were made Prize, were Dutch-built, had never been in *England*, and that their Lading was for the Use of the Dutch.

Dutch. So that all the Recompence the Merchants had, was to be proclaimed Rogues and Liars by these Villains, whilst they and that Villain *Leighton* surfeited and revelled at the Expence of our Ruin. To conclude this Article, I will lay down three or four things worth your consideration, which you may muse upon, not only at *St. Germain's*, but upon the Road, when-ever your dear Brother shall send you and your Comrade packing out of his Dominions.

1. That tho the late Protector made a Treaty with *France*, not consistent with the Interest of the English Nation, and by it hurt our Trade, and caused a mighty Fall of Lands, yet you and your Brother made a far worle; and after the French King had set such high Imposts upon our Commodities, as has been observed, we did not vend a fourth part of those we exported into *France*: And it is plain that we consumed more French Wines, Brandies, and other Wares since your Brother's making this League with *France*, than we did before: So that the vast disproportion of the Ballance of Trade has been judged by the Parliament to be the Cause of the Decay of our Trade, and consequently of the Fall of our Lands, being valuable more or less, as the Trade of the Nation rises or falls.

2. That your Brother's persecuting the dissenting Protestants in his Reign, was another cause of the Decay of Trade, and consequently of the Fall of Lands. The Persecution raised against them in your Father's Reign, caused them to fly into *Holland*; and thither to carry the Woollen Manufacture, which much tended to enrich the Dutch, and impoverish our own Nation: But you procured your good Brother to fall upon them in his Reign; and the Trade of the Nation being for the most part in their Hands, and they forced to quit it, and betake themselves to foreign Parts, where they might enjoy Liberty of Conscience, it caused such a dismal Ruin in Trade, and consequently of Land, as we have not recovered to this Day, and God knows when we shall, tho we have a King that will do what in him lies to advance the Honour and Trade of the Nation: He is sometimes in *Flanders*, where you may make him a Visit, (having not seen him for a long Season) which may, for ought I know, much conduce to your Health.

3. Your Brother's discouraging the Fishery of *England*, and suffering the French King to wrest the far greater part of our *New-found-Land* Fishery out of our Hands, by Force as well as Fraud, was another Cause of the Decay of Trade; and this he got by closing in with the French, and neglecting the Spaniard, that saved you both from starving.

4. Giving leave to the French in the *West-Indies* to increase the Bucaneering Trade, that has much interrupted the Spaniard in his Returns from the *West-Indies*, and greatly dammified our Trade with *Spain*, to this Day the most useful Trade we have. From all which I suppose you will confess, as also your villanous Party, that all the Miseries under which *England* groans, through the Fall of Lands, and Decay of Trade, is owing to you and old *Pions* of blessed Memory.

Article 7.

7. You stand charged with the great Losses we had at Sea by French Privateers, amounting at least to two Millions of Money. This Article hath a great Affinity with the former, and might it may be have been let alone: But I must be plain, and set forth the Villanies of your Party as distinctly as may be; and there being occasion to take notice of the great Damage we received in our Navigation, by means of you and your Crew, I pray be pleased with all the Sedateness that may be to consider,

1. That in order to carry on your Designs with the French King to ruin this Nation, you were resolved to destroy our Shipping. I have an unlucky Memory, and must mind you of one Story. There was a Land-Admiral of yours in 1676, that when great Complaint was made to that Board of the Admiralty, one of your grave Commissioners made answer, *That if all the small Craft of England were at the bottom of the Sea, it would be better for the Kingdom:* And one that stood by (I suppose he was a Captain of some Ship) said, *He was of Opinion that if half the great Merchantmen were at the Devil, it was not a Farthing matter, he knew no good they did but nourish Rebellion.* Sir, tho you left the Office of Lord-High-Admiral for the sake of the Synagogue of Rome, yet by your Interest you got your Office supplied with Rogues to your Heart's content, and none but your Favourites and Followers (some few excepted) were promoted; and these being your Creatures and Parasites, spake those Words as a Copy industriously taken from your own Words and Actions; and had not that been your own Opinion, they durst not for their Ears have uttered such villanous Sayings, and been guilty of consenting to those Piracies the French did daily commit upon our Ships at Sea.

2. It can be proved, Sir, that we had no Ships that went for Holland, *Hamburgh*, or any part of the North, but the Governours of *Dunkirk* and *Callais* had notice of them before they sailed out of the River, by a worthy Secretary, you know where, and of whose appointing; and that the Instructions he followed, he received from your Council at *St. James's*. There have been Lists of those Ships printed publicly that were taken; but I suppose the World has forgotten what they were, and therefore I trust the List will not be unpleasing to you.

Lists of several Ships belonging to the English Merchants, taken by French Privateers since December 1673.

1674. June 3. The *Pellican* and *Hopewell*, two Ketches. Nov. 4. the *Lady of Virginia* and *St. Joseph*. Nov. 20. the *Oak*, and the *Orange-tree*. Jan. 27. the *Great Duke of Tuscany*. March 3. His Majesty's *Packet-boat* plunder'd.

1675. March 29. the *Postilion* of *Cadiz*. May 19. the *John* and *Sarah*. Aug. 4. the *Unity*. Sept. 28. the *Golden Sun* of *Bremen*, and the *Content* of *Yarmouth*. Octob. 17. the *Contents* of *Bristol*. Dec. 1. the *Elizabeth* of *London*. Jan. 30. the *James* of *Dover*. Febr. 23. the *John* and *Elizabeth*, and the *Resolution* Fri-
gote. March 2. the *Society* of *Boston*. Mar. 8. the *Catherine* Galliot.

1676. Apr. 7. The *New-Exchange*. Apr. 19. the *Abram* of London. Apr. 28. the *Green-Dragon*. May 5. the *St. John*, the *Nicholas* of Dover, and the *Susanna* of London. May 19. the *Peace* of Dublin. May 19. & June 30. the *Elizabeth* of London. May 26. the *William* of London. June 3. the *Two Brothers* of London. June 6. the *Margaret* of London. June 7. the *Hope* of London, and the *Pelican* of London. June 14. the *Agatha*. June 20. the *Shepherd* of London. June 21. the *James* of London. June 25. the *Patrick* of Waterford. June 28. the *Resolution* of Pool, the *Peace* of Dublin, and the *Charity* of London. July 6. the *Judith* of Dover. July 10. the *Swan* of London. July 11. the *Orange-tree* of Topham. July 14. the *St. George* of London, the *Margaret* of London, and the *Welcome* of London.

An additional List of Ships, of which Application was only made to Mr. Secretary Coventry.

The *New-Exchange* of London, the *Charles* of Dartmouth, the *North-Caper* of Rotterdam, the *Young William*, the *James*, the *King's-Fisher* Dogger, and the *May-flower*.

Continuation of a List of Ships, of which Application was made to the Lords of the Committee for Trade.

1676. Aug. 3. The *Sherwood* of Boston, the *Success* of London, the *Golden-Lion* of Sydam, and the *Lilly* Dogger of London. Aug. 8. the *Howell*, and the *Mary* of Leverpool.

A List of other Ships taken by French Privateers.

1676. July 6. The *William* of Yarmouth. Aug. 13. the *Barbadoes Merchant* of Bristol. Aug. 31. the *William* of London. Sept. 4. the *Mary Pink* of London, the *Little Samuel* of London, and the *Endeavour* of Plimouth.

Here, Sir, is a Sight for sore Eyes; and can you behold this List without blushing? Cast up the Accompt, and let me know how much these Ships fall short of two Millions? How can you blame us for dealing so plainly with you? And you could not justly blame those that made a Noise when they were hurt, and saw their Goods taken from them by Violence: And did you not rather justify that Violence, than assist your Country-men to obtain Rediefs by Law?

3. It is well known that several Irish Papists, notwithstanding they traded in Dutch Bottoms, and the Cargo for the Use of Dutch Merchants, had particular Care taken of them; and tho some of them were laden with Spanish Goods from *Cales* and *Port St. Maries*, yet they passed without any Let or Molestation: And if they were not Papists, but Protestants of a deeper dye than their Neighbours, and espoused your Cause and Interest against that of their Country, such as these could escape, tho not without some Difficulty; but others were marked out for Destruction, if they had any way shewed themselves zealous for the Protestant Religion.

Article 8.

8. You stand charged with sending great Forces to *France* under French and Popish Commanders, to be debauch'd in their Religion, thereby to introduce an Arbitrary Power at home: for it is notorious, that the Souldiers sent over to *France*, were no sooner in the French Service, but you employed English Priests and Jesuits to pervert the poor Wretches from that little Religion they had; and those who complied with your villanous Priests, were encouraged; and those who had constancy enough to persevere in their Religion, were very ill treated by some of their Commanders, and beaten; some whereof by the ill Usage of their Officers were left in Hospitals, where the Priests thrô the Advantage of their Weakess, and Promises of Preferment from the French King, sometimes prevailed upon them to change their Religion. But that I may proceed in order, I pray consider, 1. That the sending of Souldiers into *France* was dangerous. 2. That it was in contempt of the King's Proclamation. 3. That it was unjust.

1. That the sending these Men into *France* was of dangerous Consequence, both in respect of *France*, and of our own selves. (1.) In respect of *France*, it is not to be exprest how the People of *England* were disquieted with the manifest Danger arising to them from the Growth and Power of the French King, especially by his Acquisitions during the second War with the Dutch, and the Ravages he was likely to continue in the *Netherlands*: which Danger was certainly augmented, and rendered far more apparent, by sending yearly such great Recruits to the French King, whereby he was better enabled to make farther Progress in his Acquisitions. Hence it was the Parliament took the same into consideration, *Mar. 10. 1676.* and did beseech the King your Brother, that all Care might be taken of the *Spanish-Netherlands*, in order to quiet the Minds of the English. (2.) In respect of our selves. When English Souldiers return from Foreign Services, 'tis seldom either with more Religion or more Morals: witness *Dowglass* his Regiment, that was quartered upon the Sea-Coast in 1667, who had been so long in the French Service that they had nothing but their Religion and Morals; and what Rapines, Thefts and Villanies they committed in the respective Places where they were quartered, I have not forgotten: So it will be with all Souldiers sent abroad, whose Morals at their return are generally depraved, and they corrupted in Religion. Therefore it is dangerous and unreasonable to send out the Strength of the Nation to help a Neighbour, whose growth was of that ill Consequence to us.

2. It was in contempt of the King's Proclamation, *May 19. 1675.* in which he commanded the immediate Return of all his Subjects gone into the French King's Service since the Treaty of Peace with the States-General of the *United-Provinces*, and prohibited all his Subjects to enter into the said Service for time to come. Yet, *Sir*, thrô your Direction the Obedience expected was not paid to that Proclamation. I cannot tell whether the King did not contribute much to have his own Proclamation disobeyed; but if he did, it was not the only one he sham'd: But that which I was startled at, was to see a parcel of Passive-

Obedience-Rogues assisting you to break thro' this Proclamation, and helping you with Men to send over into *France*, notwithstanding the Proclamation to the contrary; but those Villains were in at every thing to oblige you, till you were so bold as to catch the Tythe Pig by the Tail; when notwithstanding their Passive Obedience they turned Tail upon you, and instead of helping you to Soul-diers, rather debauched those from you that were raised, witness that Defection you saw in the Army; some part of whom had been long enough in *France* to be so well vers'd in Roguery and Villany, as to engage to stand by you to the last. But to return to the Point, *Sir*, you well know that your Party used to say, It would never do well in *England* till the King's Proclamations had the Force and Power of Law. Now since you were for raising the Standard and Value of the King's Proclamations, why were not you and your Passive-Obedience-Crew more zealous in observing those very Proclamations, which they would set up to be equal with the currant Law of the Nation, and which some of your Judges were of Opinion were of equal Authority with the common Law of *England*? Nay, *Sir*, was it not your Project, that by virtue of the King's Proclamation all Coffee-Houses should enter into Recognizances, and, as it were, take a Licence for so doing? and several were indicted for disobeying this Proclamation. Therefore, if a Proclamation be such currant Law in one Case, why not in another? Why were Men sent over to *France*, against the Form of the Proclamation in that case made? *Sir*, You that expected that the King would have governed by Proclamation-Law, of all Men should have shewed an Example of Obedience to those Proclamations, whereby they might have been of more Credit for the future.

3. It was unjust for you to help your Enemies against your Friends, notwithstanding a Treaty of Peace with the States-General, by virtue whereof they were your Friends. Do but consider, 1. That it greatly added to the French King's Strength. 2. It gave him a great Reputation, and discouraged our Friends and Allies. 3. It was a manifest breach of the Treaty. By all which you may see how unjust you were in sending those Recruits into *France*.

1. It greatly added to the French King's Strength, who by reason of those Recruits and Supplies, had great Success in his Undertaking; for our English did signalize themselves in his Service, by going thro' several Difficulties, and conquering those against whom they fought. Had the Spaniard espoused *Cromwell* as heartily against you, it would have been impossible for the French at this Day to have been so potent to the Danger of the English Nation. But what need I argue that Point with you? It was your Design to advance the Interest and Power of the French King, tho' at the Cost and Expence of your own Country, which you did by this Conspiracy of yours expose to the utmost Hazard and Danger; which when the Nation apprehended, it endeavoured a legal Redress of this Grievance.

2. It gave the French King a reputation in those barbarous Murders and Ravages he committed in the *Spanish-Netherlands*, which tended much to the disparagement of your Brother's Honour and Authority, and to the discountenancing of the Protestants and others in Confederacy to maintain the Liberty of *Europe* against that Monster's Incroachments; and was like to prove fatal to us

all : Therefore the Parliament in a sense of the sad Consequences it might be to the Nation, prayed the King not only to order that no more Forces be sent, on the most severe Penalties to be inflicted on those who should disobey, but also to recal those already sent, that the Confederates might with more ease go on in that good Work, to reduce that Tyrant your Ally to Reason, and procure an honourable Peace.

3. It was against the Tenour of the Treaty your Brother made with the States-General. In the second wicked War with the Dutch, God gave us the Success we deserved : for thro' his Blessing our Bones were well thumpt, our Fleet sent home well shatter'd, nothing you undertook thriv'd upon your Hands, the Nation impoverished ; yet for all this they were willing to have a Peace with us, and we wanted one with them ; and they were as wise in making the Peace, as you had been malicious in contriving the War, and foolish in managing of it. With what Honour and Conscience then could you, to the manifest breach of that Treaty, decoy and kidnap so many thousands into the French Service ? If it was to maintain your Alliance with *France*, then let me tell you, that that Alliance had been in full Parliament by Lords and Commons voted a Grievance, and dangerous to the Peace of the King and Kingdom. 'Tis true, your Brother would have shamm'd the Parliament with this, that the Troops sent into *France* were but inconsiderable in number, as if the People of *England* did not know what were sent as well as he ; and he told the Parliament, *May 8. 1675.* that he could not recal those Forces without derogation to his Honour and Dignity, and prejudice of that Peace he then enjoy'd, and publickly profess'd to maintain with all his Neighbours ; yet he would prohibit the going over of any more by a Proclamation : But the Parliame^t saw clearly they were abused by you and him too, therefore plied him warmly in another Address, *May 20. 1675.* not only to take care that no more Forces should go over, but to recal what were actually in the French King's Service ; and urged the Treaty he made with the States-General ; and finding that he, in conjunction with you and your Villains, (contrary to the said Proclamation, *May 20. 1675.* and against the said Treaty) had sent more Forces into *France*, they address again, *Nov. 10. 1675.* on consideration of the said Treaty, that the King would renew the said Proclamation to recal his Subjects from the French King's Service.

What difficulty there was to obtain Forces to serve the States-General, and the King of *Spain*, for defence of the *Netherlands*, you well remember : But all were recalled at last, yet it was when you had a gracious disposition to put a standing Army upon the Nation ; and your Servant *Coleman* bragg'd what a parcel of Case-harden'd Rogues they had coming over to subjugate the rebellious Fanatics, and bridle the Impertinency of Parliaments, and what a number of them were good Catholics ; there were amongst them Fellows that would be true to his dear Master. Truly, *Sir*, I could not blame *Coleman*, for he was engag'd in the Plot with you, and you had these Forces to begin your Game, and the Promise of the French King's Purse and Interest to carry it on : You were cock-sure, for you imagin'd that these experienced Souldiers would begin, and your Aid and French Force would assist them to compleat your Design, which was to be managed with all Secrecy ; notwithstanding it was discovered, your despotick

Forces disbanded, and *Coleman* and several of your Jesuits hanged; so what became of the Arbitrary Power and Popery you designed to set up by your Case-hardened Rogues you well know, and by whom all was discovered I know, and how he was served all *England* knows. But so much for this.

Article 9.

9. You stand charged with corrupting Members of Parliament, in order to engage them with all humility to surrender into your Hands the Laws, Liberties and Religion of their Country, by pensioning and preferring some, while others that were willing to serve the Devil for nought, were put off with a good Dinner or so; for whose support Tables were set up at several places, and especially at your *quondam* Secretary's, where I know several were disappointed when he danced his last Gambrel at the West end of the Town. This way of corrupting of Members was contrived at *St. James's*, where *Langbourn* your Judge-Advocate advised it, and then a Man In Power began it, and you know who carried it on to the Day of the happy Dissolution of that cursed Band of Pensioners. There were three things you aimed at in this.

1. You struck at our Properties, that is, at our Rights and Titles to our own Lives, Liberties and Estates. It was the grief of your Soul, that the English People are invested with a Sovereign Power; no Man has Power over another's Person to imprison and hurt it, or over his Estate to invade or usurp it; only our own Transgression of the Laws lays us open to the loss; which Laws are of our own making, by which our Offences are punished, and this but in proportion to the Fault committed: So that the Power of *England* is a Legal Power, which you by this Artifice would have turned into an Arbitrary one: Our Government also merits that Name, which you and your Villains would have overturned by Men whose Consciences you ravish'd and desil'd with Bribes and filthy Lucre: And for those who were willing to serve your devilish Turn for nought, you found other ways of caressing them, to the end that our Persons, Honours and Estates, might be at the arbitrary disposition of a wicked King.

2. In this you and your Party struck at our Birth-right and Inheritance, which is a Power of making Laws. You know, *Sir*, that in *England* no Law can be made or abrogated without Us. Now could you but have gotten a Parliament that for the lucre of a Pension would have given up their All, where would the Legislative Power have been lodged but in the Crown, as it now is in the French King? You know that no Money can be levied, nor one Penny legally demanded, nor not to support the Government it self, without our Consent; and that thro' Bribery and Wheedles you had almost brought that Parliament to that pass, as to give the King Power to raise Money on any immergent Occasion without the Parliament: And had it not been as luckily retrieved by the Earl of *Clarendon* late Lord-Chancellor, as it was maliciously set on foot by your Procurement, the Nation at one clap had been deprived of its Birth-right; but the Earl at that time used his Interest, and quash'd the Business, for which, *Sir*, to my knowledg you never forgave him to his dying Day, tho he was your Father-in-Law, and ruined himself and Family to serve you and yours.

3. Our third great Privilege at which you struck, was our Share in the Judiciary Power, in the Execution and Application of those Laws we have agreed to be made. This Privilege holds Proportion with the other two, in order to compleat our Freedom and Safety: It is our Privilege, by the Antient Laws of the Realm, that we cannot be judged in Matter of Life, Liberty or Estate, but by the Judgment of our Peers, that is, twelve Free-holders of the Neighbourhood, commonly called a *Jury*; tho, *Sir*, your Pensioners made a Rape upon that great and fundamental Privilege in one Law against the Quakers, and in another against Dissenters in general, intituled, *An Act against seditious Conventicles*: But no Parliament would have ever passed two such Acts but such a Band of Dinner-eaters and Money-takers as was in that corrupt Parliament, who took all the Steps imaginable to give up our All into the Hands of the King and your Self; and had certainly done it, if the fear of being laid aside, and losing their Pensions at last, had not prevented; who when the Popish Plot was discovered, join'd with the Country-party to secure the Nation from Popery and Arbitrary Power; on which they were dissolved, and another called, of which you had great hopes at first. But when you saw the Elections go contrary to your gracious Inclinations, you rubb'd off for *Flanders*: for a Parliament met that was not to be brib'd and corrupted, tho your Brother and that Villain of a Chancellor did what in them lay to secure a Party to stand by your Cause and Interest; but the Trick would not do. For,

1. That Parliament was resolved to pursue the Discovery of the Popish Plot, which was the Snake in the Grass in all your Proceedings: For, if your Brother offered any thing that look'd like Grace and Favour to his Subjects, yet this he had a regard for, that the Design might go on in which he engaged to the utmost, except that Part relating to his own Life. This, *Sir*, was so hateful to you, that a Parliament should strike at your Cut-throat Crew so unmannerly, as to call them to an Account for carrying on a Design for several Years for the Destruction of the King's Person, (who was Catholick enough to go to Heaven, but not to wear the Crown) the Protestant Religion, and the well-establish'd Government of this Realm, that you sent for several of your Friends and felt their Pulse; but they gave you little hopes of having a bribed Parliament again. Nay, till then your Brother and you were resolved to throw in 200000 *l*. among them; but being satisfied it was to no purpose, that Project was laid aside. Truly I cannot tell how far it might have gone, there being a parcel of Members called into the Council in *April* 1679, who plaid their Cards as if they were to be dipt into the Conspiracy by the down-right Dint of Money, and Places of Honour and Trust; which shews that the Cause in which your Brother and you engaged, was so villanous as not to gain a Vote without a Bribe.

2. That first *Westminster* Parliament, after the disbanding your Pensioners, was resolved to remove and bring to Justice those evil Counsellors, and corrupt and arbitrary Ministers of State, who had so industriously given the King wrong Measures; and engag'd with you both in so horrid a Conspiracy, by which they had alienated his Affections from his People: And it appearing you had been the main Instrument of corrupting the foregoing Parliament; and being conscious of your Guilt, you thought it convenient to rub off for *Flanders*, to avoid

avoid the Storm that threatned you; and 'twas well you did, for else Justice might have had its due upon you.

3. That Parliament was resolved to detect and punish your Band of Pensioners, that you corrupted in the former Parliament in conjunction with your dear Brother, by the Advice of your Conspirator *Clifford*, sometime Lord-High Treasurer, and others, in order to betray their Trust, which was no less than Treason against the Fundamental Constitution of our Government: Many of whom were such Vermin, and so contemptible, that had the House of Commons (if that great Affair of the discovery of the Popish Plot then upon their hands would have permitted) condemned some of them to any other Punishment than to be lash'd in *Bridewell*, they would not have answered the Character they bore in the World of little scoundrel Rascal, that would have disgrac'd any Punishment of a nobler Nature. But truly they had fatter Game to follow, and so these mean Rogues escaped; but they would have made severe Examples of some of your Conspirators, had not some of our Friends, who repented of their Sin, consented to their Prorogation, (when those worthy Patriots were in the midst of their Work) which ended in their Dissolution, thro' the Importunity of your Self and bloody Conspirators, to which none of those your Brother wheedled into the Council did ever consent, or were privy to the Affair, except that Apostate the Lord *Halifax*, who for his great Zeal and Loyalty in agreeing to that piece of Villany, was from a Viscount made an Earl; and for his going on in the Conspiracy till kickt up and down, and at last kickt out, had the Honour to die a Marquess; but whose Vertues were pretty well known to the Kingdom.

4. This Parliament not being to be brib'd and corrupted as the last was, you thought not convenient they should sit long, lest they should secure to us the execution of our Antient Laws by new Ones, especially such as related to frequent Parliaments, which are the true and only check upon villanous Ministers of State, such as you and your Accomplices put upon your Brother, that were betraying us into Popery and Slavery, and every day breathed out their Rage against poor Protestant Dissenters, and never let them rest till their Conspiracy against the Laws and Liberties of *England* prevented their Cruelty: For many times those good People fared the better, when you and your Band of Pensioners were engaged in a Conspiracy to betray all at once, of which those Villains often gave you fair hopes, till the greatness of their Arrears made them to low for Fodder, which sometimes were paid off with a Prorogation, when the ready Darby could not be produced.

Object. But you may say, or some of your blundering Advocates, *What Proof was ever given that you were engaged in corrupting the Members? and if it be not proved, you say nothing.*

Answer. You are much in the right: for proof therefore consider,

1. Who paid these Pensions? Were they not Men of your Interest, and that by virtue of your Power over your Brother, were advanced to considerable Posts, and held them by your Grace and Favour, but no longer than they would engage in this Service? You know their Names, nay the Books of the Payments of those Pensions were produced in Parliament; and tho' they receiv'd the Kingdom's Money

Money by the King's Warrant, yet it was by your Advice and Importunity. You told *Beddingfield* your Confessor, that you were exceeding happy that the Ministers were now wholly at your Devotion, and therefore you questioned not your carrying the main Point you had so long contended for : what that was we all knew.

2. The Lord *Clifford* was not made Lord High Treasurer for advising to shut up the *Exchequer* only, but for engaging to bring the Parliament to comply *in omnibus* with the Designs of you and your Brother, and proposed the Way, which you approv'd of ; and it was plain to all Men, that you dealt with them as we deal with crackt Pumps, you flung in a Pail-full, and they gave you a Tun of the Nation's Money, nay a Hundred rather than fail : And there are some alive, that if they were asked whether they did not pay the Pensions upon your Account next the King's ? would answer, they did ; for what the King did in that Concern, was in conjunction with your blessed Self : it would not have been thought good Manners to have fallen upon the King ; but you know that you had been reckoned withal upon that very Point as well as others, had not *Flanders* protected you, that you had so often betray'd into the Hands of the French King, even the old House at *Bruxels*, which you were so well acquainted with in the Days of old.

In a word, *Sir*, consider, 1. How many of that long Parliament stood Outlawed. 2. How many of them Papists. 3. How many bribed, and were Pensioners ; this ought not to pass in silence, but the Nation should be thoroughly convinced of the Design you were carrying on, and of the Tools that assisted you in that Work. And could we expect better from them, who under the Notion of Gratitude to the King or your Self for the particular Obligations they lay under, could not be perswaded to oppose the Court in any of their Enormities, but chose rather to forfeit their Judgments, than to act against their own private Interest ? For,

1. What Privy-Counsellors had you in the House of Commons, but would with all the Impudence imaginable justify the most Arbitrary Proceedings of the Privy-Council against all Law, Right and Reason, and represent the Affairs of State with another Face than in truth they had ? How did they use to defend all the King's Misgovernments, and your villanous Miscarriages, and patronize the greatest Offenders against the Kingdom, nay even the particular Enemies of the King himself, and always extend the Prerogative of the Crown to the Detriment of the Subjects ?

2. What a sort of rascally Fellows had you pretending to the Law in that House, that upon all Occasions vindicated the vile and profligate Misdemeanours of your *Durante bene placito*-Judges, and worded all the Acts for the advantage of their Profession ? How did they perplex the Remedies against the Corruptions and Inroachments of the Courts of *Westminster-hall* ? How ready were they at your beck to palliate unlawful Elections, and to extenuate and plead in the behalf of the most scandalous and publick Crimes, where the Criminal might prove considerable ? Were they not made Chair-men in the Money-Bills, that they might pen the Clauses so dubiously, as to be obliged to go to *Westminster-Hall* for an Interpretation, against the Intention of the House of Commons ? And how

how often did they mislead the House, not only in Point of Law, but also in Matter of Fact, as that Rogue *Finch* did, when Solicitor-General and Attorney, who afterwards for his Knavery was made Lord-Keeper, and then Chancellor?

3. Remember how your military Hell-hounds justified the lawfulness and necessity of a standing Army, in order to depress the Civil Power, and promoted the abhorrency of that traitorous Position of *taking up Arms against the King; or any commissioned by him*; which they did, lest the cowardly Rascals might meet with any that should oppose them. How briskly have they defended the King's levying Money without Parliament; and had carried the Point, had not my Lord Chancellor *Clarendon*, by coming to himself in time, prevented it? And all this in pursuance of their own Commissions, that they might not be cashier'd, and left to get their Bread in a way that would bring them to the Gallows.

4. Remember, *Sir*, how your Officers of the Navy used with the greatest Assurance imaginable, in complaisance to your Command, to magnify the Expence, and extol the management of the Navy; yet to conceal the Neglect, and increase the Debts, pressed the necessity of rigging it to the House, and cheated the East-land Merchants at once of 90000 *l.* without so much as blushing, as if it had been as great a Vertue as to cheat an own Father of his Estate, and in lieu thereof to allow him a small Pittance as Subsistence-money.

5. You had your Bankers too in the House, that put that Cheat upon the Nation, in taking up Money to lend the Court upon excessive Interest: these were to part with their Votes at your Pleasure, or else threatned with the loss of the Principal they had lent, or non-payment of their Interest; who thro' fear were compelled to part with their Consciences at as cheap a rate as their Money.

6. Your Custom-house Officers, with their godly Brethren of the Excise, how did they invent all the Ways of raising Money upon the Merchants, and upon our Navigation, our own domestick Growth and Consumption? And not only so, but if their first Project took, and was made temporary, then they as readily complied to make the Imposition perpetual; so that instead of relieving the Crown by the old and necessary ways of Subsidies, wherein nothing could be got to their own private Advantage, they devised this Foreign Course of Revenue, to the great Charge and Grievance of the People, that they might be gratified by your Brother and Self in the Farms and Commissions relating to the Duties they had wickedly projected and imposed, or else they were to leave their Places to be disposed of as a Lord-Treasurer should think fit upon others of more Merit.

7. You had your Commissioners of the Plantation-Office, some of whom were Members of the House of Commons: These could make the Depradations of *Holms* on the Dutch Plantations, and the Care *De Ruyter* took to prevent his farther Progress, nay *Surinam* it self, a sufficient Ground of a first and second War with *Holland*, or else he would have as certainly been turned out of his Place as you were beaten by the Dutch in *Soul-Bay*, or as *Sir Robert* was swing'd off by the Dutch *Smirna* Fleet.

8. You had your Commissioners of the Prize Office, and of the Sick and Wounded, who durst not for their Ears have denied giving Money to carry on the Dutch War, lest they should have been turned out for so great a Piece of Disloyalty and Ingratitude? Nay, the Rogues could not have had the Opportunity of running the King in Debt, if they had denied the giving him Money in order thereunto.

9. I must not omit what a crowd of Domestick Servants there were of the King's and yours, who were a dead Weight in the House of Commons: Some of them were Pimps at Court, and Purveyors in the House, and nothing could be heard from the Rogues but Money, Money, judging that an eighteen Months Tax might, if well husbanded, serve the Expences of six Months, the Support of the Royal Whores included: These durst not so much as absent themselves from the House upon such an Occasion, for fear of the greater Excommunication with all the direful Circumstances thereof.

10. There were another set of Rogues, I think not so excusable as the foregoing, who pretended to be Gentlemen of Quality, Estates and Parts, and had a mighty opinion of their own Merit: They used to speak against the Fr. Interest, and inveigh against the Debaucheries of the Court, and the ill management of the Revenue, and now and then would make a faint Attack upon one obnoxious Minister of State, and perhaps on occasion would relieve another that was in danger of the Parliament, to make themselves more considerable in the Eye of the Court. Nay, *Sir*, to carry on the Shew, they would boggle at the giving of Money at first; but when you or your Brother had a little closeted them, or so, they were set right, and began to understand the Necessity of it at a better rate, and used Arguments not only to convert, but also to strengthen their weaker Brethren; for these as well as the rest were to be bought and sold. Nay, they would stoop to things of little Value; but if they were neglected, and their Patience tired, they would make an Elopement, and revolt to the Country Party till some better Opportunity presented it self. These Rogues wanting Integrity to ballance their Understanding, used to ingross the Business of the House to themselves, and were able to quash a good Motion when made, unless by themselves, and so became reputable at Court as the leading Men in the House, and were therefore to be respected and gratified with the Staff or Great Seat, or some other Honour: But if any of them were neglected, then they would continue sullen, and quarrel with the Court till a Sop was given them; then all was well, and face about Gentlemen.

11. The last sort I shall mention of your villanous Crew in that House of Commons, were the most scoundrel Rascals that ever lived, for they had neither Estates, Consciences, nor good Manners; they had Tables kept for them at *Whitehall* and *Westminster*, that they might be ready at hand within call of a Question. Hence it was that King *Charles* once losing a considerable Question in the House, gravely enquired where his Dogs were that they were not there? These Vermin were received into Pension, and knew their Pay-day, which they never failed of; insomuch that one of your Villains in Power was pleased to say, that they came about him like so many Jackdaws for Cheese, at the end of every Session.

Truly, *Sir*, these Rakehells were Members of that Parliament; and it was well they were, or else they must have been in a Prison; and as they protected themselves by Privilege, so for a small Spell for Pocket-money, they used honestly to sell Protections to other Rogues that stood in as much need of being Members of that Parliament as themselves, tho to the Obstruction many Years together of the Law of the Land and Publick Justice: and it was for their sakes that those long and frequent Adjournments were made, and the noise of a Dissolution used to frighten these Fellows as Death would an old Usurer.

But, *Sir*, this I must say, that tho there were such a Legion of Devils in the House, yet there was a Set of Country Gentlemen that were constant and invincible, true English-men indeed, above Hopes, or Fears, or Dissimulation, that neither flatter'd your Brother or You, or betray'd their Country; but being conscious of their own Loyalty and Integrity, went through good and bad Report to acquit themselves to God, their King, and the Nation, altho so small a Scantling in number as they could not at one time be reckon'd above a *Quorum*.

Here's an Account, *Sir*, of your excellent Parliament, by whom, had it not been for God's Mercy to this poor bleeding Nation, we might have been utterly destroy'd.

Article 10.

10. You stand charged with countenancing drunken Elections: This is very near a kin to the last Article, and truly your Actions were pretty much of a Piece, and so is the Charge drawn up against you. I suppose you did not go down to a pimping Borough, and sit and tittle with the old Wives, in order to engage their Husbands Voices for your Minions that stood to be chosen; but you used to send your gracious Letters to the head Officer, or Officers of the Corporation, wherein you did in a manner oblige them to use their Endeavours for the Tools you sent down. I have seen several of your Letters upon these Occasions; and that Sot old *Apsey*, your *quondam* Servant, has to my certain knowledge issued out Sums of Money to carry these Elections on; and if I am not much out, at a drunken Election, the People of the Borough were so drunk, that they could not tell which was most 13 or 21; and your Band of Pensioners decided it, that 13 was more than 21, and the Candidate that had 13 carried it to be the sitting Member. I think the name of the Town is *Westbury*, and the Member that had the Honour to lose his Election, tho he had 21, is yet alive to tell the Story more perfectly: He was obnoxious to you and your Party, being a Protestant, and a zealous Assertor of the Laws and Liberties of his Country. Moreover, *Sir*, to carry on that wicked Design, your Brother and You endeavoured to keep a number of Men in the House of Commons to balance, if not over-balance the honest Party in the House, and if possible to out-vote them; therefore you gave your villanous Managers of those Elections not only Money, but Instructions how to proceed in the Elections, especially concerning the Persons to be elected, which I shall here insert.

1. They were not to chuse any that had been in Arms against *Charles I.* upon any Consideration whatsoever, unless he had testified his Repentance in being instrumental to bring home the King your Brother without Terms or Conditions proposed.

proposed; and if he had joined with *Monk* in that Service, it was a Qualification for his being chosen; but then he must be recommended by *Monk* as a Man that would be thorow-pac'd for your Interest.

2. Your Managers were to have special regard to chuse those who were impaired in their Estates, who might be willing to be made easy by a Pension or a good Place at Court, so that an Obligation might be laid upon them to vote according to direction; by which means several betrayed their Trusts, that they might raise themselves and Families at the Publick Charge.

3. They had Orders to promote as many Officers at Court to be chosen as possible, that the King and you might have the Benefit of their Votes, whom you were sure of, because they held their Employments during your Pleasure: But this was a great Reflection upon the King, who was one Part of the Government, and should have left the other free without the least awe or influence on their Proceedings: But you and your Party knew that an Officer at Court could not but be biased; and to speak the Truth, an Office at Court for one of your Parliament-men was but a softer Word for a Pension, the Pretence it had above the other in your Brother's Reign was the danger of it.

4. They were to chuse such as were disposed to take a Pension from your Brother; which, *Sir*, you could not but know was against the Interest of the Country that sent up such Fellows, yea a Reproach to the Constitution of Parliaments: for these Rapparees were to sell the Interest of the People into your Brother's Hands and Yours, that they might advance their own, till you could gain such a number of Men to defame the very Being of Parliaments, that you might with more ease destroy the Use of them. It is not forgot how this Work throve for the first ten or twelve Years of that Parliament, which you so unluckily parted with.

It would be endless to give you an Account (or rather put you in mind) of the great Expence the Nation was at (for it was their Money you spent) in sending up Men to betray us, especially to fill up the Vacancies of those who died in their Callings, and did well; and you did for the most part (for several Years) carry your Point by the down-right dint of drinking, especially in little poor Corporations, who valued your Money more than the Nation's Interest. At one Borough several thousands of Pounds were spent, At *Winchelsea*, tho they had not twelve Electors, yet there was spent near 20000 *l.* by those who stood Candidates: But to do you right, tho you promised one to see the Charges of his Election defrayed, yet you never did it to this Day; and whether he be not starved by this time, I suppose you can tell.

To conclude; Was not the Nation in a sad Condition, that scarce a Man should come into that House that had any respect to the Publick Service, but to make and raise his own Fortune? It is not to be expressed how Debauchery and Lewdness by Elections to that Parliament, grew habitual throughout the Nation; so that Vice and Expence were risen to that prodigious height, by the help of the Publick Treasure, as few sober Men would be chosen on such Conditions. From thence, *Sir*, arose all those Fews and Animosities over all the Counties and Corporations, that are scarce yet reconciled: and no wonder at it; for by down-right Drinking and Bribery, beggarly and profligate Rascals

carried the Elections, and Gentlemen of Worth and antient Estates saw themselves out-done in their own Neighbourhood by the Drunkenness and Bribery of their rascally Competitors. Nay, if an honest Gentleman did chance to carry an Election, then what did hinder his sitting? It was a thousand to one but some mercenary Rogue, called a *Sheriff*, would make a false, or at least a double Return; so the Cause was handed to the Committee of Elections, according to his desire that was the Sheriff's Favourite, and so he carried his Point both in the Committee and House, without any long debate. Now what could this Gentleman do in order to his Relief? It may be he applied himself to *Westminster-Hall* for Remedy against the villanous Sheriff; and tho the Proofs on his Side were so undeniable that the Court of *Kings-Bench* could not oppress this Gentleman, and defraud him of that Remedy the Law had provided, yet the major part of those Lambskin Villains could, to serve your wicked Designs, vacate the Sheriff's Fine, and reverse the Judgment; and had any of them been so honest as to dissent from their Brethren in Iniquity, they were sure by the strength of your Interest with the King or his Whores, to be turned off the Bench without any Cause assigned, according to your Custom.

What good, *Sir*, could the Nation expect from such a Herd of Men, who to join with you in ruining the Government, cared not how they got into the House? Could it be expected they should make any Conscience of what they did there, but to reimburse themselves, (if their Elections had been at their own Charge, which was but seldom) or how to sell their Votes for a Place or a Pension? Were they not by some of your *Bandidi* presently lifted into some Court-faction, whereby it was well known to what Person they belong'd at Court, as a Footman in Livery about the Streets? Which was observed, to the Grief of many sober Men, to tend highly to the Dishonour of that Assembly, and the Destruction of that most glorious Constitution of the Nation. Nay, to crown all, they got to be so well acquainted, as to understand their own Number and Strength, whereby they made themselves not only useless, but dangerous to the Peace, Safety and Liberty of the Kingdom.

Thus you see that you and your Rapparees having *per fas & nefas* carried the Choice of such a number of Varlets, the House of Commons in that Day lost all their antient Weight and Authority; who being conscious of their own Guilt and Weakness, durst not for their Ears impeach you or any of your Rogues before the Lords for your many Crimes against the Laws, Liberties and Religion of *England*, which emboldened you to bring upon us Popery and Slavery. *Sir*, You have time to acquit your self of this heavy Charge; if you can, pray let me know how, for I love my Friends should clear themselves.

Article II.

II. What say you to the great Oppression used by you and your Party in quartering of Souldiers? whence in an Act that passed in 1679, Provision was made against quartering, wherein Power was given to the People of *England* to resist any Attempts of quartering of Souldiers. 'Tis true, that now in time of War the Law provides for the quartering of Souldiers; but you neither had occasion

for a standing Army, unless it was to enslave the Nation, nor had any Law for forcing the Inhabitants to quarter any Souldier: But you had such a Band of Rogues in the Commission of the Peace, that to serve you evaded the Law in that Case; for if any keeping a publick House, refused to quarter your Souldiers, they presently lost their Licences, and were made incapable of that Employment till they should comply. Three things are here to be considered. 1. The great Advantage your Officers made of their Quarters. 2. The Rudeness of your Souldiers in their Quarters. 3. Their often going away and not paying their Quarters.

1. The great Advantage your Officers made of their Quarters. It is a Fundamental Constitution, that no Money be levied upon the Subject without an Act of Parliament; and it always was, and still is, one of the greatest Securities that English-men have for the enjoyment of their Estates and Properties: Nay, the Parliament, May 25. 1673. taking notice of 12 *d.* per Chaldron being imposed upon Coals for providing Convoys for the Coal-trade, by an Order of Council, May 15. 1672. tho it was a specious Pretence, yet being illegal and arbitrary, and contrary to our Fundamental Constitution, did address the King to recal that Arbitrary Order of the Council, and cause all the illegal Bonds founded upon it to be cancell'd. This Act of the Council was branded with the reproachful Characters of a *Grievance* and *Abuse*. Now, Sir, if it were so in the Council, how great then was the outrageous Abuse of the Officers in levying Money upon private Houses as well as publick Ones, of some 12 *d.* others 18 *d.* and some 24. a Week, for Quarters? upon payment whereof, they were excused from quartering of Souldiers; and those not able to pay were overpressed with Souldiers, to the great disturbance and ruin of many Families. Of which Villanies the Parliament was well informed, who casting a sower Eye upon them, and they appearing so expensive, needless, and terrible to the People, you know they addressed the King that they might be disbanded; which the Parliament was the more urgent for, because your own Villains might otherwise have devoured the King's Subjects, thro your Interest in him, and ascendancy over him. You had got a fine parcel of Cattel, true Red-letter'd Men, who were very keen in this arbitrary way of raising Money, of which several Complaints were made, but no redress obtain'd. Nay, Sir, you had a Regiment in Kent, who tho upon their march, committed most notorious Outrages, in levying Money, of some 12 *d.* some more, some less; or if they refused, the Souldiers were ordered to beat them, and plunder what was portable for the Captain's use: And these Rascals being in a manner exempted from the ordinary Course of Justice, the People could get no Reparation.

Give me leave, Sir, to observe this by the way, that as you had a great Influence upon the King, by which you got him to sign Commissions for your Popish Devils, so you had a Tool of a Secretary to countersign all those illegal Commissions; for these were they that were to humble the People: Nay, this Rogue delivered out Commissions to this sort of Men after the discovery of the Popish Plot, and also join'd with your Brother in dispensing with these Fellows taking the Oaths and Test according to the Statute then in force: and when any complain'd to him, he made the Complainant a Grimalf, just as if he had been blowing

blowing up his Master's Fire; and if not contented with that Mark of Favour, they were well chidden by him for presuming to complain of Officers; and he would ask them how the Officers could live, unless it were for the Benefit of their Quarters.

2. Consider the Rudeness of these Fellows in their Quarters, both Officers and Souldiers. What Thefts and Oppressions were exercised by them are unspeakable; Women and Virgins ravished! And when Complaint was made to your Brother of these things, he made a Jest of it; but when Proof was offer'd to be made of these Outrages, you standing by did not make a Jest of it as your Brother did, but gravely said, *It was very odd that the People of England should have such an aversion to Souldiers, and this Complaint came from Kent*: And tho the Truth was certified by several Justices of that County, yet the Complainants found no Redress. In a word, the Souldiers were generally such lewd and debauched Wretches, that Complaints were made to the Parliament out of divers parts of the Kingdom of the Abuses in quartering of Souldiers, who prayed the King that those Abuses might be redressed, and in particular that no Souldiers might quarter in private Houses.

3. Consider how often they used to march away, and not pay their Quarters; whence the House of Commons in the said Address acquainted the King how unjust the Officers had been, who tho they had receiv'd Monies to pay off Quarters, yet were in Debt to the Innkeepers and Victuallers, which they pray'd might be paid. This was no new thing for your Souldiers to oppress the People, who having been abroad, took a greater Latitude to be villanous when at home. At last the Complaints came so thick against them, that the Parliament address'd the King to disband the standing Army as a Grievance to the Nation: For proof of this observe the Commons Vote, Feb. 7. 1673. *That to continue any standing Forces in this Nation other than the Militia, was a great Grievance, and vexatious to the People*; and therefore they did again petition the King immediately to disband all the Forces raised since Jan. 1. 1663. who was so sensible at last of the many Villanies those *Banditti* and Freebooters had committed, that he acquainted the House, that before their Address he had given order for the doing it; and not only so, but would reduce them to a less Number than in 1663.

But, Sir, your devilish Itch after a standing Army made him evade his Answer to the House; and these Fellows with many more were sent into the French Service, where they might be Case-hardned both as to Religion and Morals: And when you had the happy Prospect of accomplishing your traiterous Designs against the Kingdom, they were recalled, and countenanced in making daily Ravages in the places where they quartered; and new Levies made upon the People for Quarters, till the Parliament could not bear their many Insolencies. In order therefore to their Disbanding, 200000 *l.* was raised in 1679; notwithstanding this you kept up standing Forces till your Brother's *Exit*, and then augmented them at your own Pleasure: but of that in its proper Place.

But to close this Article, you procured of your Brother, that since many of the Officers were out of Pay, he would allow them Half-pay; under which Notion several Popish Officers and Priests, both English and Irish, were supported, to the danger of the King and Kingdom, who were used as Spies upon the People as
well

well as *Builer* and *Seely*: So leaving off one sort of Villany, they were by you immediately employed in another. But this I will aver, that there was no need of such Vermin in a good Government, but which you always shewed an utter Aversion to, as well as those other hopeful Branches of the Scottish Race before you.

Article 12.

12. You stand charged, for that in conjunction with your villanous Counsellors at *St. James's* and *Whitehall*, you were not contented to decoy and kidnap many thousands both of English and Scots into the French Service, but also openly and impudently caused Men to be pressed to serve in the Wars abroad. This was a piece of Severity contrary to all Law, and the Liberties of the People, who were as *Free-born as your self*, and no doubt but desired to continue so as well as you, to use the Words in your doughty Paper from *Rocheſter*. I pray call to mind how you used to plague the poor Field-meeters in *Scotland*, and what numbers of them were forced to serve the French King, but particularly this Passage of your trusty Care. Captain *Maitland*, who had been a Page to your old Cut-throat Duke *Lauderdale*, long since gone to his Place, and was in *Scotland* pressing Men by Order of the Council there, obtained by your especial Letters to further that pious Work, a great number of Field-meeters, as they were called over in Prison, who tho not legally convict of that or any other Crime, were secretly and in the Night taken thence by a Warrant signed by the Earl of *Linlithgoue*, the Lords *Hatton* and *Collington*, and delivered to the said Captain *Maitland*, and by force carried over into *France* for the French King's Service.

This was such a notorious Piece of Villany, that several Complaints came up to the Privy-Council of the forcing the King's Subjects, not only of *England* but *Scotland*, into the French King's Service, notwithstanding the many Addresses of Parliament, and several Proclamations to the contrary. It is well known how they were treated by that Tool of a Chancellor, and especially a pragmatiscal Rascal that was famous for nothing but lying, and endeavouring to betray his Friend that had given him his Bread; both of these genteel Qualities in him made his Name a double Proverb of that Age wherein he most flourished. These Fellows used to brow-beat such Complainers, and stifle their Complaints, and if possible expose them to the hazard of being ruined. I will give you but one Instance, which may serve instead of a Thousand, and that is the Case of Mr. *Harrington*, (whose Father had been a Sufferer for your Father's and Brother's Cause) who did more for the Publick, than either the villanous Chancellor *Finch* or any of his Family before him or after him, or the other white-liver'd false Cur, or any of the scandalous Crew about him had done: They both would have been a Reproach and Scandal to *Newgate* or *Bridewel*, had they had the Honour of being in either of those Fraternities. This Mr. *Harrington* had deserved well from your Brother and you too, and therefore should have had better usage from your *Banditti*; but it may be if you had used him well, it might have proved fatally scandalous to him. The Story is this:

Mr. *Harrington* accidentally meeting with two Scots-men returned from *Flanders*, (who complained of many of their Country-men in *Scotland* being seized

by force, and detained in publick Prisons till there was an opportunity of transporting them, and then carried aboard bound, rather as if going to be hang'd than to fight; some of whom struggling were maim'd, others cast into the Sea, a way of baptizing the Scots never understood; in short, an intolerable Violence and Barbarity was used to compel them, and this near a Session of your never-to-be-forgotten long Parliament); and considering the Parliament had often address'd the King to recal his Subjects out of the French King's Service, who had accordingly issued forth divers Proclamations to that purpose, he thought he might do well in giving Information of it to the House of Commons, as time served.

The poor Gentleman design'd nothing but, first, to be an occasion of putting a stop to those numerous Supplies that daily were sent from these Kingdoms to support the Power and Greatness of the French King, and to discover those great Men that were so wicked and bold as to dare, unknown to the King, [believe that who will] and against his Interest, exercise a Power over the People, as high at least as the Law permits in the most pressing Occasions of the Crown it self. Then, secondly, that Men might not be used so like Dogs, forced from their Houses, bound together, secured in publick Jails, and their Friends and Relations not suffered to come to them. This sort of Usage wounded him to the Heart; and to prevent it for the future, he brought these two poor Scotsmen to some Members of Parliament, to whom they freely made the same Declaration as they had done to him at first.

Why then was it not heard before the House of Commons? Truly, *Sir*, the House had such extraordinary Business, that they could not be called in for some time. What was the extraordinary Business? Truly I do not well remember: but if I am not out, the Lords had put the holy Band of Pensioners into a fore Fright, and terrified them with that which might be as bad as Death it self, even a Dissolution; but the Bishops, good Men, had bestir'd their Stumps, joined all their Forces together, and sent four Lords to the *Tower*, for being of Opinion that they were dissolved: therefore it was high time to secure their sitting; and in order thereunto to raise a Supply for the extraordinary Occasions of the vertuous Lady the Dutches of *Portsmouth*, and her vertuous Wench *Nel Waal*: These two Fire-ships wanting Rigging, it would take up some time to raise a Subsidy for so good and necessary a Work.

Mr. *Harrington* found that his Scots-men were poor, and thought they might thro' the influence of some *Scaramucce* of State, or the Grima's of a Fire-making Plenipotentiary, be suborn'd to renounce the Truth; at which *Charles* his Ministers were as good as any of those that then used the *Temple-Walks*: Therefore to prevent the worst, and for his own Security, he had them before a Master in *Chancery*, where they confirmed by Oath what they had declared to him and the Members of Parliament. But upon this Mr. *Harrington* was invited to Court, just as Ladies of Worth used to be to a Justice of Peace, in order to be provided with Lodgings near *Fleet-ditch*. Upon this solemn Invitation he appears, and his first Entertainment from that First-born of formal Knavery, the then Chancellor, was a Dish of leading Questions, which Mr. *Harrington's* Stomach could not well relish: But old *Pious* carried himself with more regard to

his Guest, (for he had much more of the Gentleman than ever that Logger-head could pretend to, tho you had put his green Bag into the Scale with the rest of his good breeding) and treated him with more generosity; on which he made his Returns suitable to his Entertainment: But Mr. Malevolence, a white-liver'd Spark, would have it to be subornation of Perjury, a Point his Worship was well vers'd in; and had not the honestest of the two Scots-men run away, and the other had but *la Marr's* Salary, the Business had been done. But however, the blessed Ministry being mightily taken with Mr. Harrington's Company, and desirous of his good Conversation, provided him Lodging at the Palace below-bridg, under the especial Care of Sir John Robinson.

Well, what then? A Petition was prefer'd to the House of Commons, who had by this time supplied the extraordinary Occasions of those two Fire-ships that were to be rigg'd up for an Expedition, to storm *Windsor-Castle* or *New-market*, I cannot tell which: The Petition therefore would bear the reading; and as it hapned, the House invites up Mr. Harrington, who came with his Relieve, and was heard; but having a regard to their own Conveniency, that they might not incur the displeasure of her Grace at the lower end of the married Gallery, and her Triggry-mate *Nell Waal*, both Whores, Mr. Harrington was dismissed with his Cause, and glad he was he could so comfortably escape into his close Lodgings once more. What Entertainment pray did old Thunderguts the Keeper give? Truly, good Man, he was to pursue his Orders, and was much inclin'd to add to Mr. Harrington's good Entertainment, which was a gracious denial of the Copy of the Warrant by which he held his Lodgings, and the use of Pen and Ink, and his Friends coming to him to disturb him; and that he might not be interrupted in making his Defence, the Lawyers were forbidden to come at him: and honest Robinson consulted much his Friend's Health, and therefore lodg'd him over the wholesome Air of *Tower-ditch*, that he might have no Distemper, either of Body or Mind. Notwithstanding Mr. Harrington grew sick; and being weary of his Lodgings, thought it convenient to leave his Mansion, and get to be invited to *Westminster-Hall*, where he saw the Judges, who being fond of his Company, made him muster up a parcel of his best Friends to engage in a small Sum of 4000 *l*, that he would see them again the last Day of the Term; which he did, when all the Business of the Scots-men was vanished, and behold the Grace of another Information of Words, supposed to be spoken three quarters of a Year before any thing of the Scots Adventure hapned: For *Hocm Poem*, the excellent Fire-maker to old *Lockrum-Jaws*, a quondam Priest of *Baal*, was resolved that since he could make nothing of the Scots Expedition, he would find some of his old Friends in the *Temple-Walks* to fix Mr. Harrington in a good House for the good Service he intended; and resolving not to part with so useful an Acquaintance, he finds out three exquisite Rogues for his Purpose; one *Geare*, who was fetch'd out of *Ilchester* Jail to make good the Charge intended against Mr. Harrington, who might not be the dishonestest Man for coming out of a Jail, which has been many an honest Man's Portion; the next was one *Elsden*, and the third *Ransom*, alias *Ramsay*; two of these you found in the Knights Walk in the *Temple*, who gave your Minister notice of the Third: So Harrington's Business, thro' your Assistance and the Favour of old *Rainsford*,

the Court of Claims-man was to all Intent^s and Purposes done. There were some little Rogues that helped on the Business, as *Sawyer* and another, that were the Murderers of *Sydney*, *Russel*, *Cornish*, and the rest of the Martyrs. *Sawyer* is gone to his Place, and the other Rogue I have seen in good Company; the Villain has a Tongue well hung: But what shall I say? All the cursed Family have got their Livings by the green Bag, only two who were made Priests, because the Rogues were too lewd to be Laymen: The Gallows groans for the whole Brood, but that by the way; they are not hanged yet, and so let them go like Rogues as they are.

Well, what becomes of Mr. *Harrington*? Truly, Sir, after *Sawyer* and his Companion had harangu'd upon the necessity of Trapanning, and what a special Gift it was to do it dexterously, and how such worthy Persons ought to be valued and encouraged, and what a piece of State-Policy it was to use such Men, the latter summ'd up the Evidence with as much gracefulness and formality as if the old Rogue his Father had inspir'd him; and so Mr. *Harrington* was convict by the Oaths of three Trapans, Knights of the Post, one a Papist, the other a common Book-blower, and the third a Highway-man. How useful they were to the Government, I know not; but I am sure such Persons are detestable in all Nations as destroyers of humane Conversation. But what could we expect from such a Rogue as *Sawyer*, that was a Murderer and Suborner of Witnesses, as was his Companion in that Trial, who yet lives by Mercy? And indeed no Crime of his can cry louder; but the Mercy by which that Blood-sucker lives, does.

Thus you may see how Mr. *Harrington* was treated for offering to do the Government Service: But this not being my present Work, I'll confirm the Truth of the Article; for which the Oaths of the two Scots-men might be sufficient; who tho' not firm to the Point, yet the thing was notoriously true, for many Scots-men afterwards appeared, and testified of great numbers of Scots and English forced hence into the French King's Service. But I fear you are displeased that I mention Mr. *Harrington*'s Case to you, and say, you know nothing of the Business. Sir, whether you did or no, it matters not: But the next Story will set this Point right.

Tom Jones your quondam Chaplain was afraid to go to old *Sheldon*, for fear he should give him the Pox by breathing on him; or to *Morley* that roguish Bishop of *Winton*, for fear of another *Scandalum Magnatum* for speaking the Truth; therefore on went *Tom*'s Welsh Considering-Cap, for he was to speak with some considerable Man about a great Grievance the Nation labour'd under. Truly I advis'd him to go to old Leather-ears the French Merchant at *Whitehall*: No by no means said *Jones*, I never see that Rogue but I am ready to spue, for he draws up his Face like a Jack-Pudding at me; and moreover said *Jones*, I would not be in his Company half an Hour alone for his Place. Truly my honest Welshman pluckt up his Sprits, and resolv'd to give you a visit, and acquaint you with the Story he had to tell; accordingly he did, and told you that several of his Country-men were press'd into the French Service, a thing never known that any English-man was carried out of *England* against his consent; nay, he shew'd you a List of his Country-men so press'd to the number of eighty odd: The

Answer you made poor *Jen's* was, I pray Mr. Jones meddle with your own Concerns; I have trounced one Harrington that had the Impudence so meddle in this Affair, and I advise you as a Friend meddle no more in it. Jones came to my Lodgings, and told me of it, (when I was just come from Spain, I think about December) and was but sickly: I advised him to go to Dr. Tongue, and told him he would not be so served; and I blamed Jones for sneaking so basely in the Affair.

But Tongue comes and shews you Jones his Welsh List, and also a terrible List of some of Kent and Suffex that had been thus treated by your Banditti: You hufft at Tongue, but he told you plainly he would make the Kingdom too hot for your Popish Dogs, and went to the King, and boldly charged you and your Rogues for being in this Conspiracy, and offered to produce the very Men that were come home half starved; and told the King he had drawn up two Sheets of Paper, and if he had not speedy Justice done upon the Officers who had thus forced English-men away, he would print his Papers that the Villains might be knockt o'th Head (like other Vermin) as they walk'd the Streets. The King knew Tongue was poor, and believed him to be mad, and gave him 100 Guineas to stop his Mouth: notwithstanding he printed his Papers, which made a compleat Sheet, and sent them down into the Countries where those Rogues were known, who were forced to quit their Country; but were supported by you, if not to fight, yet to swear against some honest Man or other in order to his Ruin.

How do you by this time? Is it not plain from hence that our Country-men were pressed into the French Service? And were you not the Man (not without your Brother's Privy, notwithstanding his Treaty with the States-General, and his Proclamations to the contrary) that procured this blessed and pious Work to be done? I could give you further Instances of your gracious Proceedings in this Affair, but this shall suffice at present.

Article 13.

13. You stand charg'd with procuring Papists, Atheists, and French Pensioners to be made Ministers of State and Justice here. That such Vermin were so promoted, is as notorious as your cowardly running from *Salisbury*; and shew me one of them made without your Approbation, and you shall be discharged as innocent as *Antrim* was the in Court of Claims in Ireland. Truly, Sir, to give you your due in this Case, you never would attempt to make a great Minister of State in your Brother's Reign, if he was averse to the Person; but then away you used to shuffle to your Brother's Pug, and made use of her Interest; and if that Slut joined with you, you never failed of your Point. Thus we were in a blessed Condition, to have the Affairs of the Kingdom managed by such Cattle as were the sworn Enemies of the Religion, Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom. Here I will do these following things worthy your consideration. 1. Describe several of your Ministers by Name, and what they were. 2. Shew you what they did. 3. Give you some Account of several of the Judges you made. 4. Give an Account of the Qualifications of both those sorts of Ministers that were necessary when I appeared at *Whitehall* to discover the Popish Plot. 5. Shew you

you that your Approbation either separately, or in conjunction with *Castlemain* in her time, or Mrs. *Pugg* at the lower end of the matted Gallery, was had in the choice of those Ministers of State and Justice; whereby it will appear what a hopeful time we had in your Brother's Reign.

1. I will describe several of your Ministers by Name, and what they were. But to introduce them fairly in, I pray, good *Sir*, what was the King your Brother? It is good Manners to let him have the Preference in this glorious List of French Pensioners: Can you imagine he broke the Triple League, and engaged with the French King in an unjust War that endangered all *Europe*, for nought; or, that he suffered the French King, in conjunction with your Self, to take as many of our Merchant Ships and Cargoes to the value of two Millions *Sterling*, and did not go Snacks therein as well as you? And that he that passed a Bill to enter into an actual War with the French King, and had 1200000 *l.* given him by Parliament in order thereunto, but by the strength of it entred into a more close Alliance with him, did it upon no valuable Consideration? Nay, did he not make a Cripple of the Bill to beg Money from *France*? And do you think that he who furnished the French King with so many Forces, (contrary to his Treaty with the States-General, repeated Promises to the Parliament, and Proclamations to his People) had not a Recompence answerable? Nay, *Sir*, I must tell you, the vast Sums of Money that came from *France* shew he had a dependance on that Crown, and was a Pensioner to the French King, by which he prostituted the Honour and Dignity of his Crown, and advanced that cursed Interest to be as formidable and dangerous to the rest of Christendom as to his own Dominions; and moreover, by this base Compliance he embroiled his Subjects in intestine Feuds, that with more ease he might make them a Prey to *Rome* and *France* at once.

In the next place, Was not your Self a Pensioner to the Fr. King, when you only had the Stile and Title of *Duke of York and Albany*? No Man can think that you who took such pains to engage your Brother in an Alliance with *Rome* and *France*, and in so base a War with the Dutch, should not be rewarded suitable to your Quality and good Service, tho'twas to the great Damage of the three Kingdoms. Was not the French King so sensible of your having been a good and profitable Servant to him, as not to put you off with an *Eng* only, but to let you partake of his good things, that is, his Friendship, and the use of his Purse to assist you against the Designs of your Enemies? For you had in your great Zeal to *Rome's* Religion and the French Interest, contracted a great Power against your Self. And then again, *Sir*, could you at that time command the French King's Purse, and not be a Pensioner? So that unless you will satisfy us that you receiv'd not so much as gave reasonable Proof of your firmness to the French King's Designs, I shall not let go this part of the Charge, That you and your Brother being equally engaged to that Monster, were equally Pensioners to him. And now both of you having shew'd such rare Examples, could you expect the Vermin should not follow your steps? Wherefore I will name them to you, that the World may know who they were.

(1.) *Clifford* was a Papist, and a French Pensioner; he had 20000 Pistols *per Annum* for his good Services to the French King. (2.) *Arlington* was a notorious

rious Pimp, and a Papist, and received 60000 £ of the French King for procuring your Brother, at your Intercession, to give the French King liberty of manning out his own Fleet, tho the Duke of *Bucky* refused 100000 *Louis-d'ores* ; who I cannot find receiv'd any Present from the French King but a fine Sword to the value of 1000 £. *Ashley Cooper* receiv'd no French Money ; but when he saw the Protestant Religion struck at, he forsook a great many Notions he had of Prerogative, and was turned out for appearing zealous for the Test-Bill, and continued to his dying Day an Assertor of the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of *England*. As for *Lauderdale*, he was an Atheist, and continued a Rogue to the last. Whether he received any Money from the French King I cannot say ; but this I am sure, the Villain labour'd more abundantly in the Devil's Cause than all of them, which will appear in its proper Place. He would have procured a great Sum of Money for *Lockhart* to have done a Job ; but it was so villanous that he would not engage in it, but concealed *Lauderdale's* Instructions, which he ought to have discovered, had he retain'd the least Grain of Honesty.

There were another set of Vermin to whom the administration of Affairs was committed ; but it would be too tedious to give their Characters to the World ; therefore I shall forbear them, and speak a Word or two to the Judges : These were Ministers of Justice, and a great Support to the Government when good Men ; but you had a set of Men for your Ends and Purposes, as *Kesling*, *Hyde*, *Raynsford*, *Scroggs*, *Jones*, *Pemberton*, *Charlton*, *North*, *Wright*, *Jefferies*, *Wishens*, *Walcot*, *Holloway*, and several others. You know these Fellows were made, and for what Ends the World well knows. I am amazed with what Face they could sit upon the Bench, and judg others, when themselves were such Delinquents. It is no marvel, Sir, that your Brother and You were so dextrous in carrying on your Designs against the Religion, Laws and Liberties of *England*, and bringing in Popery and Arbitrary Power upon us like a Flood, since our Banks and Bulwarks (*viz.* the Laws) were in the Custody of such Rogues, as having lost their Innocence, could not preserve their Courage ; nor could we expect that they who had contributed so much to the undoing the Nation, would have the Vertue to save us from the Oppression of others, had they not by their Flattery and Servitude to the wicked Court lost all that Awe and Reverence, which the Wisdom, Courage and Gravity of their venerable Predecessors had contracted and fastned to these Places, in which these Varlets succeeded them ? Nay, did they not render that Study and Profession so vile and contemptible, that had not this blessed Revolution hapned, our Lawyers had out-liv'd the Law, and Men would have had the same Quarrel with it which an old Roman had with the Greek Tongue, who thought it a mockery to learn that Language, the Masters whereof did live in such Bondage ? I would appeal to them with what a strange Negligence, Scorn and Indignation the Faces of all Men, even of the meanest, was directed to them, since their *durante bene placito* Carriage of themselves in their Places, and their base compliance with your wicked Ministers in delivering up our All unto you. But all the Judges in your Brother's Time were not of so vile an Alay, there being some who kept their Integrity, and chose to quit their Imploiments, or quietly lose their Places, rather than do what their

their Consciences told them was inconsistent with the Law and Rules of Justice: These Men, I say, were worthy of double Honour, such as Sir *Matthew Hale*, and Sir *Robert Atkins*. If you or any of your Friends can tell of any more, let us know them, that we may put them down as such; a good Judge in your Brother's Reign, being *rara Avis in terris*. But these kept their Innocency, when others let theirs go, (they and the Publick Good being alike deserted) but which rendred their Merit and Esteem in the Judgment of good Men of a higher Pitch: for truly, *Sir*, to be honest when every Man is honest, when Honesty is in fashion, is nothing so valuable; but for these few to stand in the Breach that you and your Accomplices had made, was so great a thing, that we cannot sufficiently honour their Name and Memory; this did these good Men do, even when a general Plague had infected *Westminster-Hall*: These, I say, preserved their Chastity from being ravished by you and your villanous Conspirators. And blessed be God, we have a set of Judges now, who as they were a Credit to the Bar, are now an Honour to the Bench: But the Reason is, they hold their Places according to Law, and therefore are not afraid to execute Justice and Judgment. And it is no wonder that those in your Brother's Reign were generally so vile, being made by the Interest of your Self, and the Pimps and Whores at Court, and held their Places no longer than they would serve your Designs.

2. Now let me put you in mind of what your wicked Ministers of State and Judges did in your Brother's Reign, and how they carried themselves. In consideration whereof we find your Brother had more cunning than these Fellows with all their Politicks, and others with their Law; therefore he could not but see, and at last feel the destructive Measures and Counsels they gave him: Their Actions were so open and brazen-fac'd, that they were sufficiently detected to the Nation, even the Metropolitan Set I have named, whose Plot at last was discovered; and that it was a Plot, and a villanous One, you cannot deny, nor would your Brother were he alive.

I remember some of them used to talk largely of the King's Service and Prerogative, yet did him none, but served themselves at the Expence of their Country, and procured nothing but Weakness both to the King and Kingdom: Nay, they prodigally consumed the Treasure of the Nation; so that notwithstanding the Confluence of such great Aids and Subsidies, the Crown was forced to publish it self a Bankrupt in shutting up the *Exchequer*. So that had not the Parliament stoppt the giving of such large Sums, the Administration of it being in such Fellows hands, the Nation would have been undone: For did you not procure great Sums of Money to be issued out of the *Exchequer* for unnecessary Pensions and secret Service, to the value of above 200000 *l.* in the compass of two Years? And was there not diverted out of the known Method and Government of the *Exchequer*, one whole Branch of the Revenue to private Uses, without any Account to the King in his *Exchequer*, contrary to the Act of Parliament granting the same? And were not two of the Commissioners of that Part of the Revenue removed for not consenting to such unwarrantable actings therein, and to advance Money upon that Branch of the Revenue for private Uses?

Did not you and the wicked Ministers, by the Consent of the Judges, first bring all things to an Extremity, and then make that Extremity the Reason of your next Action seven times worse than the former? at such a pass were we in your Brother's Reign. And had not you and your Villains almost spoiled the best instituted Government in the World, which is Sovereignty in a King, and Liberty to the Subject, the proportionate Mixture of which makes *England* the happiest Nation, and its King the happiest and noblest Prince in the World? In order to compleat which, did you not endeavour to introduce Popery and a Tyrannical Government; for which an Army was raised, on pretence of a War against the King, and continued in this Kingdom? And tho no War was made, and an Act of Parliament passed to pay and disband the said Army, yet you and these wicked Ministers kept up the said Army, and misapplied the Money intended for the disbanding, to the continuance of the same, and issued Money out of the Revenue for the said Purpose, and did not take Security of the Paymasters of the Army as the Act required, to the great Danger and Charge of the King and Kingdom.

Did not you and these wicked Ministers, when in danger of being exposed to the Parliament's Censure, cast all your Projects and Diabolical Machinations upon the King, against all Honesty or Conscience, rather than take any part upon your selves, who used to mislead the King, and then say, that what you did was by his Command? Whom if he had at any time had the least Grain of native Goodness, yet you would not let his People be the better for it: For did not you and these wicked Ministers so interpose between him and his Subjects, as to alienate their Affections from him? And knowing the Kings of *England* have no other way to testify their Affection to their People than by frequent Parliaments, you did what in you lay to hinder their meeting, thereby to deprive the King of their safe and wholesom Counsel, and to alter the Constitution of the Government.

In a word, *Sir*, were not you and these Villains those to whom the Nation owed its Dangers and Fears of the French King against us? How often did you and they in a most impudent manner threaten, and cause to be severely answered those humble and dutiful Addresses made to your Brother, from 1672 to 1678? Was it not by means of you and them, that the King's Revenue, and the Sum of 200000 *l.* were exhausted, and never accounted for? Lay your Hand upon your Heart, confess your Guilt, and ask Pardon of this poor Nation; it may help you to Heaven, but nothing can ever restore you, no not so much as to breathe in *England* again.

To conclude this Head, *Sir*, Was there not a traiterous Letter written, you know to whom, and by whom, by the especial Direction of your Brother and your Self, in which three Millions of Livers were proposed to be paid for three Years to him? The Reason of which Sum is set down in the said Letter in words at length, and the Names of some of the Conspirators engag'd in that Affair. Now, *Sir*, you may call to mind that this Letter was written in that very Session of your pension'd Parliament, at the beginning whereof (the better to perswade the Parliament that you really intended to make a War against *France*) you procured a Book to be written and published by a notorious Rogue; intitled

intituled, *Christianism Christianandus*, in which your great Ally the French King was rendred as black as Hell it self: And after you and your Conspirators had by these Tricks prevailed with the Parliament to give Money to raise so great Naval and Land-forces for a War against *France*, you did, as you may remember, but five Days after passing the said Bill, in a clandestine way, tho to the violation of your Brother's Royal Word, and Faith of the Nation, labour to strike up a Peace, and get such vast Sums of Money from the French King, as to be able to lay aside the Use of Parliaments, change the Legal Government and Antient Constitution of *England*, and bring in Popery and Slavery by your standing Army. What therefore, *Sir*, you have deserved from *England*, and whether the Justice of the Nation had not been satisfied if the Parliaments in your Brother's Reign had called you and your Conspirators to Account for these Treasons, and made you all Examples in a speedy Punishment, who had been so forward in Mischief, let all Men judg.

3. I will now come down to the Time when I appear'd at *Whitehall* to discover the Popish Plot to your Brother and his Council, tho to my sorrow I came to discover a Plot that he was engaged in every Part of but that of his own Life, and would have compounded with me for the rest, if I would have let go that, nay and have hang'd up some of his Tools into the Bargain. But, *Sir*, I was resolved, by the Grace of God, not to quit any Part of the Truth of that Discovery; whence you and your wicked Accomplices made all the opposition you could against me; therefore I think it not inconvenient to mind you of the Character those Villains then had, that the Nation may see in what a Condition we were, and to what we were like to come, had not God delivered us out of your Hands.

(1.) These wicked Ministers, if not Papists, yet were Popishly affected, and traitorously endeavour'd to stifle the Discovery of the Popish Plot, and to suppress the Evidence; and in a reproachful manner did discountenance the Witnesses in favour of Popery, to the end that the King's Person might be destroyed, and the Protestant Religion subverted: And tho the Parliament of *England*, both Lords and Commons, had declared their full Satisfaction that there was such a Design, yet these Villains, in conjunction with your Self and Popish Party, endeavour'd to flatter the Nation into a belief that there was no Design to kill the King, nor to subvert the Protestant Religion, nor to change the Government; by which you design'd to lull us into a secure Sleep, that we might not be aware of you and your wicked Conspirators: For could you have brought the Nation into her former Lethargy, it would have been easy for you to have cut our Throats; and if you had once rid her of her Fears, you would soon have destroyed all her Hopes.

(2.) Your wicked Ministers used most impudently to arraign the Justice of the Nation in denying those to be guilty of that Plot that were accused, and made it their business by your Interest to deliver the said Traitors from condign Punishment, thereby endangering the Person of the King, and the Peace of these Kingdoms.

(3.) Call to mind what love they had for Parliaments, which may satisfy any reasonable Man how they stood affected to the Religion and Government of the Nation: Tho it is well known that Parliaments are our Universal Remedy against those

those Maladies to which the Nation is exposed by Male Administration of Affairs; yet these Villains did industriously endeavour to remove our great College of Physicians in that very critical Minute the Nation was to be devoured, or be in danger of perishing for ever. What then must we judge of You, and those wicked Ministers who advised the Dissolution of two Parliaments in the compass of ten Months, whereas it is certain there never was a Time of more Danger, nor a Parliament of more Ability to prevent it, than the first *Westminster* Parliament in *March 1672*, which you caused to be prorogued, and then dissolved, to prevent your publick Traitors being brought to Publick Justice, and your Self questioned for your Traiterous Correspondency with the French King, and his Jesuits his Confessors, to destroy the Person of your Brother, and subvert the Religion and Government of these Kingdoms?

4. When thro the Providence of God we were delivered from your Band of Pensioners, and had a Parliament resolved to sit down to Business, how then did these wicked Ministers rail at our Representatives, and in them the whole Nation? Did not you and they imploy your Tools in scurrilous Pasquils, to load our most loyal and wise Patriots with scandalous Language, traducing their Persons, misconstruing their Counsels, and fastning odious suspicions of Disloyalty upon them, being so outrageous against them, because they were able to rescue an innocent People out of your unmerciful Hands?

5. Remember that Ministry that you put upon your Brother, or that he by your Approbation made use of; and let the World judge whether they were not Popishly affected, if not Papists, since by subtle Artifices and fine Sleights, they obstructed Parliamentary Proceedings. Did they not by unreasonable insisting upon unprecedented Privileges, hinder the passing several Bills into Acts, which would have been the Bulwarks of the Nation against Popery?

6. Did not several of these Rascals (nay tell me who did not) that were intrusted by the Nation to sit in Parliament, basely sell themselves, their Votes, and the whole Nation, to get their Places? Nay, they gave this excellent Reason for it, they had bought their Places in Parliament by purchasing the Votes of the Electors; and it was but reasonable they should sell their Votes in the House, that they might find a return of their Money with reasonable Advantage.

7. I remember, and am sure you cannot forget it, that King *Charles* in 1663, granted Liberty of Conscience to Dissenting Protestants, and by the Advice of this Ministry of yours revived it in 1672. Yet when both Houses of Parliament advised him to recal that Declaration of Liberty of Conscience, and proposed the self-same Liberty by way of Bill; such was the Stiffness and Pride of these Rascals, as they would not yield to a legal Accommodation amongst Protestants, but did with all the Industry imaginable not only foment but increase Divisions in the Nation, and pursued your Direction in persisting obstinately upon unreasonable Terms of Union, and so strengthened the Popish, but weakened the Protestant Party.

8. Some of your Ministers stood neutral in the Contest between the Protestant Religion and Popery, and laugh'd at the great Zeal of warm Men on both sides; But these more slyly did your Business, and were equally Enemies to the Interest of *England*, with those who appeared more openly and vigorously against

it; for he that was not with us, was against us. Since it was a time of Extremity, in which our Religion, Laws and Liberties were in danger, these were Rogues that waited the good Hour when they should show their Teeth and bite, which they did to our sorrow.

9. I must tell you that your Brother and you were so resolved upon the destruction of the Nation, that you rendred those of your Ministry implacably our Enemies, it being at last grown to that pass, that it was their Interest to destroy us: For did you not immediately put them under a Dependency on the French King, and thereby under a strong Obligation to ruin the Religion and Government of this Kingdom? And, Sir, it is reasonable to be supposed that the French King did expect a Harvest sutable to the Seed thrown amongst our blessed Ministers at that Time, five times more *Lewis-d'ores* appearing amongst those Rogues, than amongst those in a Ministry of later Date. These were degenerated English-men, that had sold themselves to betray their Country to a Foreign Power, to satisfy their Ambition, which their lewd Lives and mean Fortunes could never do, no not with the Addition of a *Whitshall* Pension, 20000 Pistols being more than 500 l. per Annum, as *Clifford* himself once said.

10. These wicked Ministers did highly exalt the Prerogative of the Crown against the true Liberty of the Subject, while they were Enemies to both. Several of these Fellows used to say, Till the King exerted his Prerogative to the utmost, and was more like the King of France, it was impossible for him ever to get an Uniformity of Religion. I have asked some of them what Religion? and all the Answer I could ever get from *Jenkins* was, *the true Religion*. Others would say, *The Church of England as established by Law*. But few or none of them would say *the Protestant Religion*: For the Villains were afraid to use that Word, lest they should incur your Displeasure, which would be more fatal to them than the King's, especially if you had engaged *Gammer Carmell* and *Nell Waal* in the Quarrel.

11. You may in the last place behold the Qualifications of these Rascals, if you call to mind what they and you designed together, and how you conspired against our Laws and Liberties; and what great Satisfaction you took therein, I suppose you have not forgot: Therefore that the Nation may see what you and your Conspirators aimed at, consider,

(1.) Your great Design was to render Parliaments odious, and thereby useless, by exposing our Representatives as a factious Meeting of Men, a Rabble tending to delay Business, and disturb the Peace of the Kingdom; that they were disloyal to the King: And when you could say no more, you and your *Bandidi* used to cry out upon 1640, and 1641; tho, Sir, if any should have returned upon you the Business of *Ireland*, where your Papists butcher'd 150000 Men, Women and Children, in three daystime, you would not have liked it: Yet when you thought it serv'd the Turn, you us'd to take the Name of those Years into your Mouth. But, Sir, since it was so often thrown into our Dishes, be it known unto you that we justify 40 and 41, our Fathers having no other Design than to secure the Protestant Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of *England*: Yea, we will justify 1648, and 1688 too, when we sent you packing for all your evil Designs upon us.

(2.) Another Design you and your Ministers had, was a standing Army. I am not afraid to speak it; for, *Sir*, you can't but know that I knew of that your Design, and a more curst one was never form'd by the Sons of Men. I have heard some of your Cattle say, that they hoped to see the meanest Redcoat pluck the Bread out of our Childrens Mouths, and the Clothes off our Backs, and planted in every House as Master of the Family; to such a height were your Villains grown! And if the Trial of a certain Man had gone on, these Particulars would have been prov'd, to the Shame and Vengeance of him and his wicked Family for ever; but we mist him, and so he went like a Villain as he was. Remember it was the Advice of old *Courtney* the Jesuit to you, and indeed of them all: Let never any King think himself safe without a standing Army; and let him make his Souldiers Gentlemen, and they will make him a great Prince.

(3.) You and your Ministers were so pleas'd at the Stile of the French King, that 'twas ever since your great Aim to set up *Will and Pleasure* above *Law and Right*: Nay, let me tell you, it was the common Doctrine of your Party, by which we might judg of your Designs, that the King of *England* ought to be as absolute as the King of *France*; that we were but his Vassals; that he ought by his Prerogative Royal, to impose Taxes on the Subjects, which they in Conscience were bound to obey on pain of Eternal Damnation: to which sort of Doctrins the great Maintainers of Passive Obedience not only consented, but some of them had the impudence to preach them up.

(4.) You and those wicked Ministers did join together with your good Brother to ruin our Religion. Of this I have spoken enough in the first Part, therefore shall say no more upon this Head.

Now whether *Clifford* and *Arlington* were not Papists, and *Landerdale* and *Halifax* Atheists, I leave all the World to judg, and French Pensioners too, or else they basely belied themselves: 'Tis true, they were great Men, and those that came after were but Chits to them, and no more to be compared to them than Water to Wine; and I must say, that (excepting four or six Men) we owe to your Brother's Ministers the Ruin of the Nation; for some wanting Religion to guide them, others true Religion, they made such a Breach upon us as I think many Ages cannot repair.

Article 14.

14. You are farther accus'd of being engaged in the Consumption of the Treasure of the Privy-Purse, and other private Ways, contrary to all Law. There being a Catholick Plot on foot, you remember *Clifford* found himself under great Obligations to support it: He constituted therefore a new Band of Pensioners, never before heard of in *England*, at Board and Wages; who being a kind of Land-Privateers, were to tax the Country to pay themselves, and must do whatsoever they were commanded; for no Purchase, no Pay: and how punctually they and the Female Pensioners were paid, is not to be questioned; and then what a Charge these Rogues and Whores must be to the Nation, will plainly appear, by considering,

1. That great Sums of Money were drawn out of the *Exchequer* to pay them, or else it would have been a Shame for some of them to have appeared in the House; their Caparisons being so indifferent, that the meanness of their Dress was a disparagement to their Employment, or else might give occasion to others to have smelt out of what Jail they came last. Now such a number of Varlets in the Commons House could not be supported with a small Sum; and you know it was *Clifford's Maxim*, *A good Cause was not to be starv'd for want of a little Money*: And having the Revenue of the Kingdom in his Hands, he would not spare for any Cost to support his Crew, since they would so heartily vote for more.

2. What vast Sums hath that impudent Whore *Castlemain* receiv'd out of the *Exchequer* for her many Obligations upon your Brother, by prostituting herself to his base Lusts, even in her Husband's Life? For as your bribed Club of Voters invented new Ways of levying Money, so there were as wicked Courses taken to consume it upon such a Strumpet, who tho she got such vast Sums, has the Fate of other Whores, to be poor and contemptible, notwithstanding the great Title she wears. Whether she ever lent you a cast of her Employment or no, I cannot tell; but you were her Friend, to procure her very considerable Payments, at the religious Importunity of Father *Ireland* her quondam Priest, and of *Beddingfield* and *Ned Petre*.

3. Again, you may remember what Sums of Money were procured for *Jenny Roberts*, with whom you whored in company with your dear Brother of blessed Memory. I am sure the Privy-Purse, and *Will. Chiffinch* that villanous Pimp, made up many a Snack for her; and your Brother was Porter of the said Sums, and paid them with his own Royal Hand. There was an Interloper that made the third Person in this pious Adventure with this Whore, wherefore you and your Brother cast her off; and then she turned a common Strumpet, and in fine rotted and starved to death: her Pimp extraordinary is yet alive to testify the Truth of this.

4. Another Whore was at the Nation's Expence maintain'd in *Sir Thomas Williams's* Apartment; what she cost I cannot tell: But her Pimp, upon the strength of keeping her Body, could purchase and spend largely as long as that Opportunity lasted; wherefore what she had could not be inconsiderable, (for your Brother generally speaking was liberal enough to his Whores); but in process of time by your Advice he put her into other Hands, where she remains in better Circumstances, but with what Reputation I cannot tell. I shall not name her, but leave the World to judg: you made her many a gracious Visit, if not as a Partner, yet as an Interloper, or the World is much mistaken.

5. *Nell Gwyn*, well known by the Stile of a *Protestant Whore*, and therefore carried that Title of *Nell Gwyn* to her Grave: But I cannot omit taking notice, that for her support and maintenance the Nation was at no small Expence; witness the Grandeur she lived in, and the Estate of which she died posselt. It is thought she could not have less, *vis & modis*, than near three hundred thousand Pounds; most of which was not paid by usual Payments out of the *Exchequer*, but by the Privy-Purse, or by *Will. Chiffinch* that never-failing Pimp, and Paymaster to these nasty Whores.

6. *Mall Davis*, known by that reverend Title of *Shitten Mall*: I think her Esteem lasted not long. She had a Daughter called the Lady *Mary Tewdwr*, by the Grace of your Royal Brother; and she was as well provided for by you, as if you had been her own Father, such was your Clemency to the Family of the *Radcliff*, for whom your Brother was importuned by Cardinal *Howard* in 1676, that Sir *George* should be made a Baron: but it was compensated in his Son, for I think you made him an Earl of this Kingdom; and whether that was the Portion the Lady *Mary* had, you know best: But this I know, she and her Mother were supported at the Publick Charge by the Hands of *Will. Chiffinch*; and whether it was according to the usual Sums or no, I must not pretend to know, having had the least knowledg of her of all the Whores that had a standing Maintenance from the Court.

7. The next I shall mention is *Portsmouth*, who I am sure gives large proof of the wasting the Nation's Treasure: for I think of all the Whores *Charles* kept, she and *Castlemain* were the two Strumpets that consumed us by Wholesale. Nay, *Sir*, when she was admitted to that pious Station, you your self was not wanting to encourage your Brother to maintain her, she being your Spy upon him, as well as for your dear Ally the French King; for which incredible Sums were expended, as well as for carrying on the more filthy Part of her Employment.

8. I pray, *Sir*, what was that secret Service *Sir Geo. Carteret* had 200000 *l.* for? This was a pretty little Sum allowed him without Accompt. If you satisfy us not, we must conclude you in the Design to consume the Nation's Treasure; and it's well known *Carteret* went not off with that Sum: for you were the Occasion the Accomptants struck off that amongst the rest of the Sums he received; and I have heard your Jesuits say, you received not one Penny less than 140000 *l.* and *Carteret* was forc'd to give *Castlemain* a pretty Spell to go clear off with the rest.

What shall I say of the chance Whores he had, and how many were introduced to him by *Strange* and *Beddingfield*, both Jesuits, and others of your Church, who were well rewarded, as well as the Whores they brought, at the Publick Charge? *Will. Chiffinch*, and the Pimp his Deputy, continued in your Favour: I perceive he has got a great Estate by being under-Pimp to *Chiffinch*, and by robbing your Closet when you ran away. The Government would do well to enquire how so pitiful a Fellow should get such an Estate in so little time, and what his Merit was that he should have so many Places, unless because the Villain his Master brought up his Daughter a Papist, to oblige Holy Church, and your sweet Self and Popish Gang at *Whitehall*.

I need say no more to this Point, but lay it before you, that whilst you encouraged your Brother in wallowing in these Pleasures, and put him upon this expensive way of sinning, you thereby had the better Opportunity to bring on your cursed Designs upon us. I must tell you, that if the Parliament had put on Virtue enough to have appointed Accomptants, they would have found vast Sums paid out to you for Bounties, which were for them that fired our City, and those Officers you had privately brought out of *Ireland* in order to fix here, had your Show of a standing Army gone on: But because that glorious Design was defeated, those poor Teagues were sent home again every one of them with a

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Sum of Money in his Pocket, which you, I say, procured to be paid out of the Bounty-money set apart for those who did any Publick Service to the Nation.

But, Sir, I must not omit to mind you of one Passage that fell out in 1668, upon your last Reconciliation to the Church of *Rome*. You had put the Irish upon treating with the French King for Forces to be sent into *Ireland*, in order to a Rebellion, who agreed to send 40000 Men; and in order to prepare your Teagues to receive them, you obtained 200000 *l.* Secret-service-Money, that was paid in *Chiffinch's* Name; so that Teague might be prepared to enter into Action against the Heretick English, with some Silver in his Pocket.

I pray, Sir, what was the Name of that Countess that was Bawd to your Brother for *Castlemain*? (whom she was related to); I remember she ran along the Mall to meet the King to tell him the sad News of *Castlemain's* turning Papist: *Pough*, said old *Pious*, what doth it import what Religion a Whore is of? But, Sir, you were so offended, that when she expected a Pension of 2000 *l. per Annum* to support the Grandeur of her Employment, you put her off with 1000, because she was a Protestant Bawd. I pray what Obligation had Mrs. Knight laid upon the King or you to have so great a Salary for being the Bawd-Guardian to this filthy Whore *Castlemain*? This Pension was also paid at your Instance by trusty *Will. Chiffinch*. Thus you see how far you went with your Brother and his filthy Whores in ruining the Nation. That Villain the Pimp is gone to his Place, but his Deputy remains much your Servant, tho at present he has many Places at *Whitehall* and else-where. I have seen the Rascal very attendant upon the Musick at *Whitehall*, as if he would drown the Cries of his grip'd Conscience by that merry way of Worship. As for that Whore *Portsmouth*, tho she had such vast Sums from *Will. Chiffinch* and the Treasury, yet what great Sums had she for procuring with you the Prorogation of a Parliament? I suppose, Sir, she joining so heartily with your Conspirators in that Job of Journey-work, could not go off without a Spell from the French King, whose Purse was always ready to assist her for Secret Service as well as others.

Article 15.

15. You procured ill-affected and ignorant Persons to be sent Ambassadors and Ministers abroad to reside in Foreign Courts, either to make a scandalous Peace, or an ungodly War, or to carry on some wicked Design upon the Nation, or at least to be a Reproach to it, as it seemed good to your Brother and You, and all to this End, that you might with more ease subjugate the Nation to *Rome's* Superstition and Idolatry, and to the tyrannical Yoke of *Lewis* the French King, in respect of its Government and Interest.

1. I pray, Sir, to what End was *Godolphin* sent into *Spain* by your especial Favour? First with the Character of an Envoy; and after he had renounced the Protestant Religion, he was grac'd with that of an Ambassador: Was it not because you could confide in him as a Villain of a deep Die, to betray the Honour and Interest of the Nation both as to Trade and Religion? What Sums of Money were transmitted to him, to engage the Grandees of that Court for the Interest of the French King, against the Honour of their natural Lord to whom they

they were sworn, and particularly to nourish the Difference between *Don John of Austria* and the Queen Regent of *Spain*? Which he very zealously did, and also engaged several considerable Jesuits in the French Interest, by the powerful Charms of Money; for he understood the way of giving Bribes abroad, as well as receiving them at home. When he was a little Clerk in the Secretary's Office, how did he neglect the Business of the Merchants when their Grievances came before him, and basely used his Protestant Servants, as *Hodges* his Chaplain (if alive) can tell, who in 1677 quitted his Service?

You know who was sent to succeed him in his Ministry, when ordered home to answer for being in a Conspiracy against your Brother, and taking a Patent for being Lord Privy-Seal: You know that Patent was but a Blind, and the more real One you had granted to him and several others, of which I shall speak more in its proper place. Was not the Ministry of his Successor made uneasy to him whilst at *Madrid*, by the Contrivance of this *Godolphin*? It is worth being known. I confess I cannot pretend to know any thing of my own self: but if *Nevil* and *Ned Petre* may be believed, the Story is this; That Sir *William* turning Papist, and being in a fair way (modestly speaking) of being hang'd for it, and so in a Conspiracy with you against his Master; for which, I said before, he was ordered to lay down his Ministry, the Court of *Spain*, to recompense such a Merit as his turning Papist, obtained of the King to make him a Grandee of *Spain*, and this kept him abroad: But, as the Jesuits told me upon *June 11. 1688.* (the Day after the Welsh little Cub came into the World) this *Godolphin*, by your Direction, was not to suffer any Protestant that came from the Court of *England*, to be easy in their Ministry in the Court of *Spain* while he lived; and how uneasy that Gentleman was, that succeeded the said *Godolphin* in his Ministry, he is yet alive to tell. But, Sir, those two Jesuits were very intimate with you, and could well tell your Sentiment in that Affair. If their Relation be not true, pray call them to account for it. How uneasy you made that Gentleman, is a Story too long to insert here; nor would it be meet for me, unless I had his Consent.

2. I pray, Sir, was not that a pretty Fellow you sent to *Poland*, with that excellent Memorial deliver'd in to the King of *Poland*, in which he was to be engaged in the Catholick League with your Brother and you, the Catholick Princes of *Europe* being now fully resolved to extirpate the Protestant Religion? And did not your Brother express himself very affectionately on behalf of the Popish Religion, as being most consistent with Monarchy? This Tool was sent over by your Advice; and how he carried himself in all the Stations in which your Brother and you placed him, we all know. I have the luck sometimes to cast an Eye upon him, and his maple Face is such a Jest, that I much wonder it was not made a Plenipotentiary, or somewhat like, a Scarramuccio in ordinary to the Ministers of the Princes of *Europe*, in conjunction with an old Friend of yours; and what that Fellow did get by doing your Jobs of the like Nature, I suppose to you is not unknown: for this I must say for you, that none ever serv'd the Devil on your Account, without the Wages of his Unrighteousness. I will say that for him, he was a Fellow of Parts enough, and understood cutting of Books, you know where as well as any Man in *England*, for which the Rascal

was well rewarded, you can tell how ; tho if your Brother had liv'd a little longer, he might have been hang'd for that piece of Roguery. At the present he trots to Court, sometimes with many sorrowful Sighs for want of your dear Company.

3. I shall instance in a doughty Minister you sent to *Portugal*, who being too lewd to be a Lay-man, was made a Priest, and was Chaplain at Sea to an old Captain, a Friend of mine ; but being ashamed of his Calling, he laid aside the Trade of Pulpit-hunting, and set up for a Gentleman ; and well he might, for his Father was an honest Gentleman-Tailor, *alias* a Botcher ; but he had given the Boy a little Learning, which he graced with a convenient measure of Assurance, and improved to obtain the Priesthood : But finding it did not answer Expectation, with much disdain he laid the Gown and Caslock aside, and set up for a Favorite of yours ; and then as a Mark of the Assurance you had of his answering your Expectation, he was by your means sent to *Portugal*. What Jobs he did for the English Papists and Priests in *Lisbon*, it would be worth knowing. I do not find he turned Papist, but he was in the Popish Interest ; therefore upon his return a convenient Place was provided for him, which he enjoyed for several Years. If all this was for nothing, I am sure, he is the first Man that held an Employment so long, both in your Brother's Reign and Yours, upon those Terms.

4. What shall I say of that little Whiffler you sent to *Bruxels* in the time of the Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, who was the Jest of all the English there in the time of his Negotiation ? There is an old Colonel, a Friend of yours, yet alive, that can tell many Stories of the impudent Folly and Ignorance of the Beast, and with what Scorn and Reproach the Court at *Bruxels* treated him, who wondered that a Man of more Honour was not sent. But, alas, you knew better things, and so did your Brother too, for there was a Conspiracy on foot, and the Man was Villain enough to do what he was bid, and tooth and nail engaged to pursue your Measures : Such a one was not to be lost for want of being looked after, who could tell ten thousand Lies of the Prince of *Orange* and the States-General, and swear to them too if need were, in order (if possible) to create a Jealousy amongst the Confederate Princes : Nay, that he might not fail, your Friend *Fonseca* was to second him in all his Rogueries. The Villain was made a Knight, and to gratify you turned Papist, the better to be enabled to do your Business for which he was sent to that Court ; but had not the Fortune to answer your Expectation, being found out, and sufficiently exposed, whereby he was not so useful as otherwise he might have been, had he laid his Lies more close together.

5. I shall give another Instance of your Foreign Ministry, *viz.* Sir *George Downing* : How well he stood affected to your Brother and you, you can well remember ; and how ill-affected to the Interest of *England*, and the Protestant Religion, not only we English-men, but the Dutch States have had sad experience. This Fellow once made a zealous Profession of Religion ; he was brought up in *New-England*, and was a Minister, and pretended to come to preach the Gospel in *England*. When he had been here some time, his Hose and Shoes being worn out, Col. *Okey* took pity on him, and made him his Chaplain, endeavouring to promote him in the World ; *Okey* being a very religious Man, gave his Chaplain all

all possible Encouragement, being pleased that he had been the Instrument of preserving so good a Man from perishing for want of Bread. But *Downing* soon forgot his Master's Kindness, and (being preferred to a considerable Post in the Army) his former Calling, and left off preaching as too mean for his great Spirit after the Restoration of your Brother: Amongst the Tools qualified for your Purposes, you chose this Villain to serve your Turn at the *Hague*, by which he had an Opportunity of testifying his Gratitude to his Master, who had been obnoxious you know for what; and he made a good use of this Opportunity, for he betrayed *Orley* into your Brother's hands, who basely hang'd him, for which you have escap'd with Impunity. This *Downing* was very often used in Negotiations with the States-General, whom he villanously engaged to betray: It would take a Volume to particularize them; and what a Tool he was both at home and abroad to serve your wicked Designs, all *Europe* knows: Therefore so much for *Downing*, whose infamous Actions, not only as a Publick Minister, but a Private Man, have shewed what he was, and what Turns he would have served, if God in Mercy had not call'd him to return to the Place from whence he came, there to remain till he should receive the Doom reserved for those that lived and died as he did.

6. Another Instance of a Foreign Minister, is of your most excellent Treaty-monger with the States-General, who betray'd the Protestant Cause and Interest in the Treaty at *Nimeguen*, and was a true-blue Protestant. Once he met with a Papist, and inquired after his old Friend Dr. *Gesse*, of whom he was pleased to say, that if ever there was a Saint in the World, he was one, and he hoped to see him in *England* again before he died. Now it's apparent to all that knew *Gesse*, that he was an Apostate from the Protestant Religion, and a Priest of the Oratory in *France*, and was sometime one of the Queen Mother's Priests at *Somerset-house*, a lewd whoring Fellow, and engaged in all the Villanies any one Rogue could be guilty of. This *Gesse* was one of your Trapans, used to draw honest Men into Conspiracies; and for his many Villanies he receiv'd a Present of 1000 pieces of Gold from your Hands. This Foreign Minister of yours was Sir *Leoline Jenkins*, who from a School-master in *Wales* became an Official to the Arch-deacon of *Canterbury*, and then was Judge of the *Prerogative*, and after of the *Admiralty*, and as a Reward of all his Pains, for betraying the Liberties of *Europe* in general, and this Nation in particular, you procured your Brother to make him Secretary of State, in which he acted the part of a Suborner of Witnesses against honest Men in order to murder them, if in any measure engaged against you; and not only so, but to lend you a false Oath or so, as he did at the *Old-Baily* in the Lord *Shaftsbury's* Case, to the Reproach of the Government. How well affected this formal Devil could be to the Nation, I leave all Men to judge.

7. I must instance in another, who took great delight in making Scarramuccio Faces and French Grimaces, and understood *Hocus-pocus* Tricks; and not only so, but how to make a good Fire, for you must know he was an excellent Scholar and of good Parts, a Church-Protestant of the deepest Die. I think the House of Commons once had something to say to him, for he had given great Testimony of his Zeal for the Protestant Religion, having procured Dispen-

tions for several Papists in the Army to continue their Commands, tho they had neither taken the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, nor the Sacrament, nor subscribed the Test, as the Law required, and this at the discovery of the Popish Plot. After he had plaid the part of a Jugler at several Fairs in *Oxfordshire*, by which he got many a Pennyworth of Farthings, he thought fit to shew his Gifts and Parts abroad; and to countenance him, he was employ'd as a Foreign Minister, (how he carried himself in that Treaty by your Direction, is well known); and that he might not fail of doing what you sent him for, you planted several Spies on him, as well as the rest of the Herd of Plenipotentiaries: But for his Incouragement, you procured him many a Spell from the French Court, knowing that even *Jenkins* himself, that formal Knave, could take Money; and (excepting *Sir William Temple*) those that were employ'd in your Brother's Negotiations and yours, were not careful of their Reputation in that Particular, as you might see by their being backward in the whole Treaty, to your Heart's content, in redressing, or at least declaring against the Wrongs the French King did to their Master and his Subjects: Nay, instead of composing the Difference, they ridiculed the Dutch: and this Rogue of a Minister would play his *Hocus-pocus*-Tricks, as if he was rather at *Abington-Fair*, than a Minister sent to treat of Peace; and by it got much into your Books, having followed your Direction to a Hair's-breadth. He is yet your humble Servant, and if you please, *Sir*, can give you some Diversion: For tho he be somewhat older than when you made use of him, yet his Scarramuccio Face is just where it was, and I am sure he can make as many ugly Faces as ever he did to serve you: And understanding the Great Turk intends to make you King of *Jerusalem*, it will not be amiss to take this confiding Servant with you, for he will yet serve to make a Plenipotentiary to break up a Church, or some such thing.

8. What were the Ministers employ'd in the Court of *France*? There were but few that regarded the Honour of their King and Country. We had a good discovery by one of them, and we find another chose rather to quit his Post, than betray the Honour and Interest of the Nation. But take the generality of them, it would amaze a Man where such Vermin were to be found as you used for Ministers, whose Actions were such Testimonies against them, that I need not discourse of the Pensions they had to bribe them off from their Country's Service.

To conclude this Head, I challenge all the World to tell me of ten Men you procured for your Brother in his Foreign Negotiations in all his Reign that could be reckoned good Men; and it made all Men admire to see a Prince abandon himself to be destroy'd. Nay, that Plot, the discovery of which was to preserve his Life, his Ministers in all the Courts of Christendom were employed to ridicule, and to perswade the Princes it was but a Trick of *Shaftsbury*. Nay, the Protestant Princes were almost perswaded not to believe the cursed Designs of the Jesuits and French King against us for the destruction of our Religion, Lives and Liberties, of which I shall put you in mind more largely in its proper place.

Article 16.

16. Your Brother and you endeavour'd the debauching the Nation, that with more ease you might bring in Popery and Slavery, and this by filthy and obscene Plays, wherein the Religion of the Nation, and Liberty and Property were ridiculed by your impudent Set of Players, Rogues and Whores, fitly qualified for that Work; and by your Masquerading you introduc'd the practice of such Sins as are too much as named, no not among the Gentiles: And as I mentioned it in my first Part, so let me remind you of it again in this, that it was the Counsel of your old Friend *Mazarine*, that the way to subjugate the Nation to the Interest of *Rome*, was by Atheism and Debauchery: *Make them Atheists*, said he, *and then you will soon make them Papists*. It was no new Practice, but the old Practice revived: for in your Father's Reign, that filthy Land, the notorious Monster of the See of *Canterbury*, enjoin'd a Book of Sports to be read publickly in the Parish Churches, in order to profane the Lord's Day; and was such a Patron of Plays and Masquerades, that Mr. *Prynne* that wrote against them, was stigmatized and imprisoned by him: But when the Parliament sat down, the Rascal was called to an Account, and suffered Death as a Traitor to God, his King, and his Country: sure every good Man cannot name his Name without abhorrence and desolation: You having so fair an Example of him, and such excellent Counsel from that old bawdy Cardinal, you quickly pursued his Advice, (for to humour the King, the Publick Theatres were stuff'd with the most obscene Actions and Interludes; and the more obscene they were, the more was he pleas'd, who grac'd the opening of them with his Presence, at the first notice of a new bawdy Play:) Which your Brother as readily joined with as you could desire: And you met with a Success suitable to so villanous an Enterprize; and that we might not be without Witness of your pious Zeal for carrying on to good a Work, you contriv'd that Sir *John Coventry*, for asking but one profane Question concerning that rascally Crew and Scum of the Creation, should have his Nose cut for his Pains: 'Tis true, that unhappy Accident procur'd a good Law; and one concerned in that good Work was banish'd, and another was punished with an Office in the Guards, and disgraced with the Character of a Justice of the Peace for *Middlesex*.

Article 17.

17. You and your good Brother, the better to carry on your Designs, shew'd all the Favour you could to the Popish Party. No sooner were you arriv'd in England, but a gracious Glance was cast upon those of that Communion, as Men on whom the Hopes of England did depend: Therefore, good Hearts, they were to be consider'd in abundance; for it would have been a great piece of Ingratitude to have neglected them who were so faithful to the Crown, and had in the former Reigns advanced the Prerogative of the Crown above and against all Law. Truly I must say, they had deserv'd well of you and your Brother, and Father too: And all things considered, Sir, I doubt you are still in their debt for

their extraordinary Services : but that they may not charge you with Ingratitude, let it be remembered you procured a *mal pro* to be entred against the Proceedings commenced against Papists at the King's Suit ; and accordingly Sir Francis North, when Attorney-General, enter'd the same, for which and other Services he was made Lord Chief-Justice of the *Common Pleas*.

You always favour'd your Popish Highway-men, and Popish Clippers and Coiners of our Money : Nay, a Popish House-breaker, or Church-robber, never wanted an Advocate of you ; and it was seldom but you prevailed. These being generally desperate Rogues, you used them upon desperate Designs, in which they willingly engaged, and therefore kept in your favour. Nay, Sir, you thought you could not be safe without them ; such an Opinion you had of that Crew. No wonder therefore they enjoy'd so many Favours thro' your Brother's Grace and Yours, which made several lewd People of both Sexes turn Papists, and some Priests and Jesuits.

I must confess, Sir, you and your Brother had many Obligations from those of that Communion on sundry Accounts : As, 1. they were of a peaceable Disposition ; this, if true, might have rendred them as great Objects of your Favour as they could desire : But that it is as false as can be, pray call to mind how they treated the Princes of their own Communion, and then tell me how peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated those Rogues were from the highest to the lowest. Let a Prince but dispute the Universal Jurisdiction of *Rome's* old Priest, I pray what do these Men do but interdict and depose him ? If he have some Force, then how do they bring some neighbouring Prince about his Ears ? That sort of Vermin hold not the Doctrine of the *Divine Right of Kings*, nor the lowly and scoundrel Notions of *Passive Obedience* and *Non-resistance*. And if this be their Usage of the Princes of their own Communion, pray what can their peaceable Disposition be to such as have more Sense ? Nay, Sir, they are discharged from Allegiance and Obedience to such ; and tho' the Kings of the Protestant Religion may be too strong to be expelled their Kingdom, yet they cannot escape the Curse in *Bulla cuncta Domini*, read every Maundy Thursday : So that notwithstanding this gracious Qualification of those of your Church, it is plain they are at Peace with us no longer than when not in a condition by Number and Strength to destroy us.

2. You will say, they were Loyal to your Father, and this was a great ground of your Favour to them. 'Tis true, Sir, they served under your Father in the Civil War ; what Service they did him we well know : They wanted Shelter, being conscious how they had carried themselves in the long Interval of Parliament, and expected to be called to an Account by Parliament ; therefore having fomented an unnatural War between *K. Charles I.* and his two Houses of Parliament, they fled to the King for shelter. I am certain, that their pretending to serve the King, and his receiving them, did more hurt and disparagement to his Cause and Quarrel, than any five Regiments of the Parliament Forces could do, it having rendred him so odious to the People, that when they saw what sort of Men he countenanced, many quitted his Cause, and betook themselves to the Parliament Service.

These, Sir, might be your Pretences for your Favour to the Popish Party; but we are able to justify that your Brother, as he was a Papist, and you of the same Communion, could not chuse but be tender of those of your own Communion; and it is remembred, that when your Brother once went to Mass, some laughing at the sight, they were observed by him, who in anger told them it should be so in England: so that the Favour the Papists receiv'd from your Brother and you, was not so much for Services already done, as to be done; several Designs going on to destroy our Religion, Laws and Liberties, in which the Popish Party were engaged with your Brother and you. I might instance in several, but I shall enlarge on this Head when I discourse with you about the Popish Plot.

Article 18.

18. You and your Brother took care to provide Salaries and Pensions for those Papists that refused to abjure Transubstantiation, tho you could quit the Offices you held under your Brother without much damage to your State and Condition, as did several others who had paternal Estates, tho much wounded; as I observed to you in my first Part. Yet there were a set of Rogues, who by their riotous Living had spent their whole Substance, that were to be provided for in some decent way: For since they could not pass the State-Purgatory the Parliament provided for them, being in danger of starving or hanging, that you might not lose the benefit of their designed Service, you continued them in pay, and some of them being Irish, were taken care of by you through the gracious Aid of *Will Chiffinch*, who never failed to serve your Designs against this Kingdom. Had they been openly supplied, as several English Papists were, the Parliament might have taken notice of it, and your Brother would have been too much exposed in it: therefore, as in some Cases, so in this, you shewed a piece of Policy, of which the World never thought you guilty; for *Coleman* in a Letter to *Abby*, the Rector of *St Omers*, acquainted him what care his Master had taken of his Irish Friends, who he thought not fit to send home, because his most Christian Majesty had promised him an allowance of 40000 Livres a Year towards their support, and that his Majesty would himself take care of the poor English Catholics, that they might not starve. In which Letter *Coleman* told the Fathers, if the King would but stand by the Party, all would do well for all the Test Act: but he feared the King would scarce come up to that Point, for which your Friends both English and Irish were preserved; yet you assured them that his most Christian Majesty had got him in a Net, and would manage him well enough if he could get him to part with this Parliament, and never call another: Which Letter bore date *Novemb. 1674.* yet this Rogue pretended so much Interest as to obtain a considerable Sum for the getting a new Parliament; and how that was spent, to the Satisfaction of *Lenny* your old Friend and Ally, I suppose you have not forgot. From whence, Sir, it is as clear as the Sun at Noon-day, you had the same Zeal and Vigour to destroy the Nation, both in its Religion and Liberties, as if that Act had never been made to prevent the Dangers arising from you and your Party: for since by your Interest you could not prevent the

passing that Act, nor your Brother deny the Royal Assent, it being attended with the blessed Premium of 1250000*l*. yet what you could not prevent by Force, you would evade by Fraud; tho' these Villains could not be Officers, they should be Pensioners, in order to destroy us; and the Irish were to be kept here to carry on that Work.

Article 19.

19. It was a main Piece, nay a Master-piece of your Vertue and good Nature, to create dissensions at Sea between the Protestant and Popish Officers. When you was Lord-High-Admiral of *England*, the King and you contrived with all imaginable Zeal, to have the Fleet in the Hands of your Popish Crew, which was a Point very difficult; and therefore that you might not fail in it, your main Care was to support the Interest of your Popish Officers against the Protestant Ones, tho' these were their superiour Officers. There is one Instance of this between the Earl of *Sandwich* Admiral of the Blue, and Sir *Joseph Jordan* Vice-Admiral, who to gain your Favour was advised by a Person of Quality to turn Papist, and he would be sure to juggle the Earl out of his Post. To which the Coxcomb agreed, and was reconciled by old *White* the secular Priest then in *London*; with which, *Sir*, you were acquainted, and would have made this *Jordan* Admiral of the Blue: But the King opposed it, and plainly told you, the Earl of *Sandwich* should receive no such Affront, tho' he had done some things not so warrantable as became his Quality; yet you had a secret hatred to the Earl, who once laughing at the Romish Religion in your Presence, tho' you could not deprive him of his Post, yet you could of his Ease in the enjoyment of it, and secretly encouraged old *Jordan* to asperse his Lordship with being a Coward. *Jordan* was a Fool, and did as he was bid. My Lord complained to you of the Affront; and your Answer was, you would call Sir *Joseph* to account for such Words: But it is well known you intended nothing less, for within a few Days you being to fall down with the Fleet in order to meet the Dutch, you anchor'd in *Soul-bay*, where you made Sir *Joseph* ask his Lordship Pardon for those Words, and engaged my Lord to pardon him: Yet Sir *Joseph* had his Cue given him, not to set that value upon the Earl as his Post called for, assuring him he should carry the Earl's Post the first Opportunity.

Well, the Day before the Engagement, a mighty Entertainment was had on board my Lord *Sandwich*, where all the Flag-Officers waited on you at Dinner, and were royally feasted. In the midst of the Merriment the Earl told you, he thought that as the Wind then stood, the Fleet rid in great danger of being surprized by the Dutch: You were graciously pleased to tell him, you thought he rather spoke his Fear than his Judgment; by which the Earl was assured that your wife Self had as little regard for him as he had for the French, with whom you had joined in this wicked War: But the Earl put up the Affront with all the Patience imaginable, and found out by that who it was that countenanced the saucy Carriage of *Jordan* towards him. But as you were merry at Sea, so the other Captains were at Land; who in imitation of their Flag-Officers went on Shore to perform the same at *Alborough*, *Dunwich*, and *Sould*. When all was

over, and a little Sleep was necessary, the Thunder of the Cannon of the Scout-ships about two in the Morning, gave notice of the Dutch Fleet approaching to call you to account for the merry-making you had the Day before. It is not forgot what a Confusion your drunken Officers were in, neither having time to advise, nor so much as to weigh Anchor; therefore the Cables were cut to avoid being burnt by the Dutch, and the Ships-boats were sent to shore to fetch aboard your drunken Captains: Here was no time to draw into a Line of Bat-tel; but a Calm hapned about four in the Morning, continuing till six, whereby the Captains had time to get on board, tho not to consider how to fight. Truly, *Sir*, the Judicious have said, If that Calm had not hapned, your Worship with the whole English Fleet might have been burnt or stranded. The French answered the End of their coming, and felt little of the Dutch Fury: You felt some, but poor *Sandwich* very much, for the Dutch Vice-Admiral with three Ships attack'd him, and distressed him sorely; and it was in the Power of *Sir Joseph*, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to have relieved the Earl; but he knew better things, and came in to your relief; and it's thought the Earl might have hear'd clear himself, if his great Spirit could have indured the Taunt received the Day before from you, and digested that base Report you caus'd *Sir Joseph* to make of him.

I cannot but be very angry with you for the loss of this great Man: but it is well known you were the First-born of Cowardise, and therefore delighted in the destruction of all such great Men as often appeared for the Honour and Service of their Country, to the hazard of their Persons, and that without the help of a coiled Cable. But this Story may serve as one Instance of your creating Dissension between the Popish and Protestant Officers at Sea. Yet, *Sir*, you kept not your Word with *Jordan*, and he kept not your Religion, but tack'd about to the Protestant Religion, and told me this whole Story, and more too, himself, much resenting the Difference you created at Sea.

Another Instance of your creating Dissensions between the Protestant and Popish Officers at Sea, was in that between Prince *Rupert* and *Sir Edward Spragg*. Now, *Sir*, was it not a base thing to set such a mean Rascal, an Irish Bog-trotter, (whose first rise was nothing but a Foot-man) against a Prince of that high Birth, the Son of a King, and this by telling the Prince, that *Spragg* complain'd of him to you, and then telling *Spragg* that he need not fear the Prince? such was your bare-fac'd Folly. I have heard that great Prince (who did me the Honour to give me free access to him) say, it was your pleasure and delight to see one Officer bandying against another: And it was a joyful Day to the Protestants, when the State-Purgatory opened its Jaws, to try the soundness of their Faith and Loyalty in its Fire, by which the Popish Party were purged out of the Fleet, and from the Command of the Land-Forces put aboard it: And we had been delivered, had you not provided a number of Protestant Vermin to supply their Places, who did your Business as effectually as any Popish Villains of them all. But I suppose you have enough of this *Article*.

Article 20.

20. Your Brother and You gave great Encouragement to Popery in *Ireland*, notwithstanding the many Addresles of Parliament to the contrary. Of this you have been sufficiently remembred in my first to you; and your Carriages there were so notorious, that I need not say any more of them. How near you were reducing that Kingdom in your Brother's Reign to destruction, is not forgotten; and what Desolations you brought by the help of your French Cat-throats, that Kingdom still feels: But that the World may be fully satisfied concerning your great Zeal to promote the noble Vertues of Murder and Rapine, give me your Patience a little to put you in mind of the great Incouragement you gave to Popery in *Ireland*, which I shall set forth in these following Particulars.

1. You immediately took into your Protection the Irish Papiests in *Ireland*, upon the Petition and Addresles of several Colleges, Monasteries, and other Religious Houses beyond the Seas: This your Brother was privy to, and not only consented, but advised you to it, and promised you several Sums of Money to compensate those who had either spent their Estates in your Father's Service, or lost them in the Court of *Claims* for serving him in murdering the English Protestants. It is not unknown with what delight you read over the bloody Catalogue of those many Murders and Massacres committed by those Villains in 1641. whom yet you judged worthy of your Grace and Favour: witness the great number of them you had under your Command when abroad, and the Provision you made for them when restored to your Native Country: What agreeableness there was between your Zeal and theirs, we all remember, and judged, not without Cause, it was because your Understanding was much of an Irish Standard.

But what shall I say to this Point? Did you not in this Particular appear the most terrible and dangerous Enemy to the Protestant Interest in *Ireland*? Nay of all its Foes, were not you the most inflexible? Did it not appear that the Irish Outrages, Thefts, Murders, Adulteries, and Rebellions, were not so terrible, being in a possibility to be subdued? But that you could not be, having a Brother on the Throne to protect you; so that you had an unconfutable Vindication for all your Proceedings in that Kingdom on behalf of those bloody Cat-throats. Besides all this, the Enchantments of *Rome* had so touched your Tongue with a Coal from her Altar, which so inflam'd you, that you have been heard to belch out the most severe Threatnings against the Protestant English Interest in that distressed Kingdom, because of the little Justice it did it self upon some of that murdering Crew.

2. What care you had of the Popish Clergy of *Ireland*, is not to be forgotten; what Pensions you procured from abroad, and Power from your Brother for them to levy Mony upon their Priests at home, who ask'd and received Tithes from the People, even the Protestants themselves, who were forc'd to pay, that their Houses might not be fired, nor their Cattel driven away in the Night, not by any legal Seizure, but by illegal Plunder, and down-right Theft and Robbery, which they were expos'd to, unless they made as good paiment to the Popish Priests,

Priests, as they were by Law to make to the Ministers of the Protestant Religion: Nay, thro' your Countenance their Cause run so high in the time of his Government that was succeeded by the Earl of *Essex*, that several were dismissed from Emploiments that did but in the least reflect on Arch-Bishop *Talbot*, or Lincæ Arch-Bishop of *Tnam*, or any of that wicked Crew of Bishops.

3. Remember what care you took of the maintenance of several Irish Gentlemens Sons and others, that the Altars there might be supplied with Priests of Reputation in the Church; in which, to give you your due, you parted with several Sums for their Support and Maintenance: And when they came from beyond *Sea* to go for *Ireland*, they were for some time entertained at your Costs, especially if there was any Fire to commence in or about *London*, being generally train'd up with a Notion of the greatness of the Merit to be engaged in so pious a Work. These were your Missionaries, made use of not only as Preachers, but as your great Incendiaries: And if any of them had more Brains than the rest, they were used as Spies upon the Governours of *Ireland*, as upon the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord *Robarts*, the Earl of *Essex*, &c. and the Counsellors of that Kingdom: And you from these Spies had account of every Transaction of Affairs that was of any Moment; so that if the Popish Religion at any time met with the least Check, these Men acquainted you with it, and the Papiests usually receiv'd redress in the Case.

4. Did you not for several Years attempt a Massacre and Rebellion in *Ireland*, by which at once to have destroyed the Protestants there? It is well known you joined with the Irish Priests, Bishops, and other Regulars, to get the French King to furnish you with 40000 Men, which were faithfully promised by him; and St. *Lewis's* Day in *August* 1668, was appointed for their landing in three several Parts of that Kingdom, the Irish being ready to join with them, and to have given you a great demonstration of their Zeal for the Catholick Faith, as they are pleased to term their damn'd Religion. But this was discovered in time, you know by whom; for which good piece of Service you were the main Cause of his Ruin.

I will give you your due; if you met with any Rebuff, (that did not bring you within Gun-shot) you never desisted in your Attempt, but would begin again, let the Cost be what it would: Therefore be pleased to remember that the Duke of *Ormond*, when Lord-Lieutenant of that Kingdom, seeing so great a concourse of Priests and Bishops in the City of *Dublin*, and the Papiests so insolent, it very much perplex'd him, and he signified the same to your Brother, who communicated it to you, which made you at odds with the Duke, tho' it's well known he had been a little too obsequious to you and that Party for his own Peace and Ease: Notwithstanding all, he never was throughly in your Favour; for if he had, you would not have attempted to poison him, in conjunction with the Jesuits, by that trusty Tool Dr. *Fogarty*, who had been sent into *Ireland*: And indeed the poor Dog had gone, had not the Government here, upon the discovery of the Popish Plot, provided Quarters more suitable for him in *Newgate*, where he made his Exit; you procuring him to be poisoned, that he might not confess the Truth, of which you were jealous, as *Plunket* Arch-Bishop of *Armagh* told a Friend of yours. This *Fogarty* was not to have

been alone, for being a Lay-man, they might suspect his Vertue, judging him not lewd enough to do so great a Piece of Villany by himself; therefore four zealous Fathers of the Society joined with him for the more quick dispatch of that Affair, it being of great Importance to the Catholick Interest.

Altho you were defeated in your Gracious Attempt of cutting the Protestants Throats in 1668, yet you was presented with a fair Prospekt by *Talbot* the Popish Arch-Bishop of *Dublin*, and the Fathers of the Society in *Ireland*, who resolutely declared, That if the King and Parliament should heartily agree to make War upon *France*, a Place or Places should be prepar'd to receive the French Army in *Ireland*; and that they had assurance from his most Christian Majesty of one to be sent thither in order to do Military Execution on the Protestants, both as to their Persons and Estates: Which Assurance *Coleman* your Secretary had sent them inclosed in one of his Letters to *Talbot* and the said Fathers: and say if you dare, that you knew nothing of this Business, for you gave special direction to *Coleman* to write the Letter, and to send the great Assurance the Monster of *France* had given your sweet Self, under his own Hand, to undertake that Religious Work. Nay, Sir, you did not rest satisfied so, but wrote your self to *Lachaise*, the French King's Confessor, to advise his Master not to delay so great a Work; and that for your part, since you could not prevail with your Brother to remove the Duke of *Ormond*, you had undertaken to dispatch him by four Jesuits, who promised you to destroy him, either by Assassination, or with *Fogarty* to poison him. To this you received Answer from *Lachaise*, that his Master was resolved to conclude a Peace with the Confederates, and that then the Business should be effectually done, as you desired, and as he the French King had promised: And that this Work might not desist for want of Money, the General of the Order of the Jesuits had promised to transmit into *Ireland* 800000 Crowns, (all these things, Sir, I have seen;) and then you was pleased to promise what great things you would do for your Order, that is, the Jesuits, whose Habit you had received, which I suppose was to qualify you the better for putting such a Piece of Villany in execution.

5. The further to encourage the aforesaid Work, you were graciously pleased to send to the Irish Papists great store of Arms and Ammunition, to join with the French on their landing; and Money was also sent: *Dick Talbot* had the managing of the former, and his Brother *Peter* the latter; but you know *Talbot* the Bishop had not so well applied the Money, and therefore you receiv'd a humble Reprimand from Cardinal *Howard* for trusting so much to *Peter Talbot*, who he told you would one time or other betray you in that Affair; which you know he did, and had been a Witness against you, had not *Plunket* given you notice of it: Whereupon Bishop *Talbot* was poisoned in *Dublin*-Castle, and *Plunket* was by your procurement graciously rewarded with a Halter, lest he should do what the said Bishop *Talbot* had promised: For when *Talbot* and *Coleman* were gone, you stood in fear of none but him; and that you might go on in the Devil's Service without fear, you destroyed him also: A Gracious Mark of your Royal Gratitude!

6. That you might encourage Popery in *Ireland*, you engaged your Brother that the Settlement of the Popish Religion might begin in *Ireland*; for the fur-

ther effecting of which, you procured the Pope to send a Nuncio into *Ireland*, who in his Holiness's Name might dispose the Irish Catholicks to join with the French Army: For you know many considerable Irish Papists, tho of the French Religion, were of the Spanish Interest, and not so well inclined to *France*: Therefore *Senior Con* was sent Nuncio into *Ireland*, and united the Irish together, that they might not divide among themselves when the French Forces should make a Descent there. This *Senior Con* was very aged, and therefore you joined with him one Father *Jones* an Irish Dominican Friar, that was made Titular Bp of *London-Derry*, who was to act that part in case *Senior Con* had died before his Negotiation was finished: But *Con* did the Work for which you sent him, and had Assurances from Col. *Talbot* that all things were ready, of which you had notice from *Con* himself to your great Satisfaction: Upon this Notice none was so forward to have a Peace between the Confederates and the French King as your self; a Union between the French and Spanish Factions there contributing much to your gracious Designs of murdering the Protestants, and strengthening the Irish Interest and Religion.

7. The further to encourage the Irish and Popery, the Bishop of *Cassel* was permitted to go into *Ireland*, and there in the Pope's Name declare his Holiness's Title to that Kingdom, and take possession of it. You promised the said Legat to hold that Kingdom as a Fee of the Pope, and as his Gift, and to settle such Prelats and Dignitaries in that Church as the Pope should appoint. This, *Sir*, you remember raised Teague's Zeal, fain would he have been at work; and 'twas not without great Difficulty you kept him from falling on till the Design was ripe enough, which you judg'd not to be till your French Cut-throats arriv'd there. Nay, you were not a little pleased to find the Irish agree to this your Acceptance of the Crown of that Kingdom, and owning the Pope's Title to the same: But this was a base Compliance in you to advance the Interest of the Popish Religion in that Kingdom on such dishonourable Terms.

8. You had a set of Case-hardned Rogues there that wore the Name of *true Protestants*, to qualify themselves by taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, the Sacrament and Sacramental Test, to be constituted and appointed Officers by your Brother, having engaged to betray all the Places of Strength to the Irish, whenever you should give the Word. Nay, it is a hundred to one if these Villains were not Papists in Masquerade: For Instance, the late Earl of *Tyronne* receiv'd the Sacrament, and qualified himself; and what Promises he made you of doing such a Job of Journey-work, he confessed to his Father-in-law the late Earl of *Anglesey*; who was astonished that there should be such a defection amongst Mankind. This noble Earl, according to the Duty of his Place, not having regard to his Relation to the said Earl of *Tyronne*, acquainted the King with the same, and told him from the said *Tyronne*, that several other Officers, as the Lord *Granard* and others, had promised to do the like: At which your Brother was seemingly astonished; but as a mark of his Royal Favour to the said Earl of *Anglesey*, he encouraged, nay suborned several Rogues to swear that he was concerned in the Popish Conspiracy: But finding those Villains not credited against him, he graciously dismissed the Earl of *Anglesey* from being Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and attending at the Board as a Privy-Counsellor,

and all through your procurement; not but that noble Lord sometimes complied with your Brother and you too against his Judgment, hoping in time to make him keep a more diligent Eye upon the Affairs of *Ireland*: But as for your self, he had no hope of you, but delivered you up, as God did long before, to follow the Counsel of your own Will, of which, *Sir*, you had felt the Smart, had not your Brother broke up several Parliaments to defend you from the Justice of the Nation, which certainly would have taken place, had not God in Judgment to this Nation reserved you for a further Plague to us.

9. The further to encourage Popery in *Ireland*, when you had imployed your Tool of a Lieutenant that succeeded *Roberts* in the Government, (who almost ruined that Kingdom by countenancing and abetting Popery) you remember that full fore against your Will the King was importuned to send the Earl of *Essex*, on whom you and your Cut-throat Party put so many Difficulties, that he could not in his time reform the Abuses committed by his Predecessor: But the Truth is, when the said Earl did, at the Importunity of the Protestants there, reform some, he was severely check'd for his Pains; and when he was not to be brought to your Bow, you got him turned out, and the Duke of *Ormond* was sent, tho you would have had *Talbot*, which had certainly been, had not *Ormond's* Interest prevail'd: But that Noble Lord complain'd to his Son the Earl of *Ossory*, how industrious you were to make him uneasy in his Place by your Popish Spies: Nay, when the Popish Plot was discovered, a Particular of the Proofs of the Attempt of your Cut-throats was sent over to the Council in *England*, to your great mortification; for which the Duke of *Ormond* had no Thanks from you, only this, you always made him uneasy in his Government, till it came into your own Power to dismiss him.

10. When the Villanies of your Cut-throat Crew in *Ireland* were discovered; then, that they might not despair, you put them upon forging a Sham-plot upon the Protestants, that they might the better hide their own Plots carrying on by the Aid and Assistance of the French King, your Brother, and your Self, who were in a Triple League to destroy the Protestant Religion all over *Europe*: But what I speak here, only relates to that Kingdom in particular, under this Article charged upon you.

Upon the failure of your devilish Conspiracy for the French Invasion, and the rising of the Irish, and the Death of the Duke of *Ormond*, your Conspirators stank above-ground; and therefore that the Rogues might not sink under the Reproach they had exposed themselves to by their many Miscarriages, to recover if possible their Credit, you and your Cut-throats at St. *James's* consult what was best to be done: And, *Sir*, you know that you dispatched *Coniers* the Monk (whom you protected, tho he had a Hand in the Fire of *London*, and the Attempt of Assassinating your Brother, which it may be you esteemed Vertues) into *Ireland*, to see what was to be done in the Affair aforesaid: And this Devil of a Monk fell in with one St. *Lawrence* a Priest, (a Rogue of the deepest Die) with whom he had several Consultations, and then returned for *England*. I suppose he gave you Account of his Negotiations with this St. *Lawrence*, which this Devil of a Priest communicated to one *John Child*, whom he took to be a zealous Catholick, (*Child* pretending to be one) and opened his Heart to him

over a Bottle of Wine, at the Horseshoe Tavern in *Drury-Lane*, saying, His Business into *Ireland* was to turn the Popish Plot into ridicule, and to trump up a Presbyterian Plot upon the Protestants in *Ireland*; and that he met with a Friend of his, one *St. Lawrence*, an honest ingenious Priest, who had undertaken it; and that he had from the Duke of *Tork* paid to this *St. Lawrence* 500 *l.* with the promise of 2000 *l.* if the Business succeeded: And all was left to the discretion of this *St. Lawrence*, who embraced the Sum of 2000 *l.* being a great Estate in the Purse of an Irish Priest; and you may remember he began his Work in trying his Conclusions upon one *Smith*, who was a Prisoner in the *Marshalsea* in *Dublin*, where he had been confined about four Years, to whom this Villain *St. Lawrence* came, *July 7. 1681.* and complained of his sad Fate and long Imprisonment. *St. Lawrence* promised him both his Liberty and Money, if he would engage in some things he should propose: *Mr. Smith* told him he would, if they were legal and possible. Upon this the Priest began, and administered the Oath of Secrecy to him; which, if I mistake not, *Mr. Smith* took: And then this Priest told him, that to swear any thing against a Protestant Heretick for the Good of the Catholick Religion, was to do God good Service; that an Oath upon the Protestant Bible needed no Scruple of Conscience, nor inward Remorse, being all one as if he swore upon *Esop's Fables*; and that what he swore on behalf of the Catholics, (especially in those Times) tho never so false, was, by a Power from the Pope allowed to every Priest in Orders, clearly and absolutely pardoned.

That therefore which he desired of him was, to swear that several Heretical Ministers, *viz.* one Parson *Jack*, and *Dr. Harrison*, had offered to pay him the said *Smith's* Debts, if he would but make Affidavit there was a Popish Plot; and that they would have him swear, that a Priest told him that you was concerned in this Plot so far as to side with the Pope and the French King for the French to invade *England* and *Ireland*, to put the King your Brother to death, murder all the Protestants, and bring in Popery: and that they would have him further say, he had divers times heard the Papists declare they would bring it about to be a Presbyterian Plot, and seditious Witnesses against the Earl of *Shaftsbury* first; and then against the Duke of *Monmouth*, and other Protestants, and bring their Heads to the Block.

This villainous Priest added further, that your Brother would easily believe this Information, because he would gladly have an Occasion to destroy them, being such as had murdered his Father. He told him also, he must swear that the said Ministers, *Mr. Jack*, and *Dr. Harrison* called his Majesty *Papist*, and said he designed the destruction of his Subjects, and to establish Popery in his Dominions; and that they plainly perceived his Intention was to bring the People under a Tyrannical Government; and that they the said Ministers, and the rest of their Brethren, intended ere this time to have had the King in their Power, and to have disposed of him at their Pleasure; nay to have made him shorter by the Head, if he condescended not to their Designs. But failing in this, they were resolved to spend their Lives and Fortunes to make it a Popish Plot: Now by this said *St. Lawrence* we shall make the World believe that there was no Popish, but a Presbyterian Plot; and they will be utterly confounded, and we cleared;

and

and all Presbyterians and other-like Dissenters be not only accused of the said Plot, but reputed guilty of all the Blood that hath been spilt: And saith the Priest, if you will do all this, you shall have the Prayers of the Catholick Church to prosper you; and besides, other Witnesses shall be procured to second this Information, if by Gold and Silver they may be obtained. St. Lawrence added further, that the Catholick Lords in the Tower had already given large Sums to suborn Witnesses against the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, and that Forty would appear against him; for they were all resolved to make it a Presbyterian Plot. But Mr. *Smith* replying, he neither knew Mr. *Jack* nor Dr. *Harrison*; St. Lawrence advised him to write to them, that he had been a lewd and wicked Sinner; but that God touching him with an inward Remorse of Conscience, he desired them, for Christ Jesus sake, to come and administer some spiritual Comfort to him. And said St. Lawrence, you may be sure they'll come to you; and after others have seen them with you in the House, it is enough for this Business, and will be the ruin of them and many thousands, whose Blood I hope to see spilt by Catholicks; and I am certain in 3 Years time there will not be a Protestant living in *England* or *Ireland*. Further said the Priest to Mr. *Smith*, When you come over into *England*, you will easily be credited, being an English-man, and none in *England* knowing you to be a Catholick, which you must always deny, and you shall be dispensed with for so doing.

Mr. *Smith* after seven Days consideration, telling St. Lawrence his Conscience would not suffer him to do it: Well, said the Priest, you are damn'd to Eternity if you disclose it, and we must get some others to do this Job, for we have enough to do it at our Command. Thus much for the tampering of this Priest. The Council in *Ireland* having this Information brought before them, examined the Priest, and committed him to safe Custody, Sept. 17. 1681.

These Projects were laid by your Cut-throat Party at St. James's with your Privy, tho at that Time in *Scotland*: for *Coniers* told this *Child*, if he would engage in this Affair, it would be his making for ever, and gave him good Encouragement to go with him into *Ireland*; but falling sick did not go, but acquainted me with the Design in 1680. But not being able to make either Head or Tail of this Story, I let the Thoughts of it pass; and when this Information appeared in print, I recollected what *Child* had told me, and then I sought for, and found him out in 1682, and pray'd him to draw up what he could remember of this Affair, which he did; whereupon I went to *Jenkins*, and left it with him; whose answer was, It was to no purpose, for the King would hear nothing against his Catholick Subjects from me or any body else; and withal told me, that if I stirred in it, you would fall upon me for accusing you to be a Papist. However, I did not leave till the Information was put into the King's Hand; who sent me word, that the Courts of *Westminster-Hall* were open, and I might take my Course there, and get what I could by it, for he would meddle no further with the Popish Plot. This did not daunt me, for I wrote once more to the King, and receiv'd Answer by Sir *Philip Floyd*, that the King had sent the Business over into *Ireland*; who if I would go over thither, would order me 200*l.* to bear my Charges. So seeing nothing would be done, I desisted, only I was resolved to have taken *Coniers*, but your steady Friend *Jenkins* had sent him into *Dowry*, till

you had got Sheriffs and Juries to your Mind, when he and other Irish Conspirators thought they might safely return: And the Stream of your Power running hard against the Protestants, I was committed to the *Kings-Bench* at your Suit. *Coniers* came to see me, and amongst other Discourse, I asked him what became of Mr. *Child* whom he had been so free withal? After a Pause, he told me that *Child* was dead, as he was informed: And giving *Child* some hard words, I ask'd him what became of the Information the King sent into *Ireland*? He told me it came to nothing, the King and You resolving the Catholick Irish should, for time to come, be put under no Hardships, but enjoy the same Privileges with the English Protestants. I then asked him, What was become of St. *Lawrence*? He told me, in a shuffling manner, he could not tell: But at last charging him with the subornation of *Smith*, he said he never saw *Smith* in all his life; but St. *Lawrence* had attempted to make *Smith* an honest Man, and would have put him in a way to find out the Designs of the Factious Party in *Ireland*, in order to acquit the Irish Catholicks from those Calumnies that I and others had thrown upon them; and withal told me, that you would be revenged upon me for them, and the English Catholicks too; for, blessed be God, and our blessed Lady, said *Coniers*, both the King and Duke say, that not a Hair of our Head shall perish; and as for the King, that he was very sorry so much Blood had been spilt already, and that there should be no more Catholick Blood spilt to gratify a peevish Party of Men. Then *Coniers* was dispos'd to drink, and having drank freely, told me plainly he drew up the Instructions that St. *Lawrence* was to follow in throwing off the Reproach cast upon the Irish (as they were accused for a Plot) upon the Protestants; and had St. *Lawrence* pursued his Instructions, he could not have miscarried, as he did, in that Affair.

11. *Ireland* was a mighty Pillar of your Cause: From thence, Sir, you brought a Train of Witnesses, who made a Faint on the Protestant Side; But, according to the Watch-word, they were to desert when ever commanded. None were more ready to blaspheme God, by taking false Oaths to serve your Designs, than they: Alas, they were your ready Rogues that could not be much oppressed with Qualms of Conscience, for by its sweat they were to get their livings. But those who had been of such use to you and your rascally Crew, when the Drudgery of Forswearing was over, you got sent into *Ireland*, and hang'd several of them to save Charges: And in case the Tables had been at any time turn'd upon you, these Rogues might have appeared to testify the many Bribes they received to save their Friends and Yours, who were of like Credit and Reputation. This is another Instance of your encouraging the Popish Party in *Ireland*, your sending for Irish Men over hither to swear a Popish Plot in *Ireland*, on purpose to disgrace the discovery of the Popish Plot in *England*, and secure your Popish Friends both here and in *Ireland*.

12. In case the discovery of the Popish Plot had gone on, you had for several Years before at times provided them Arms, that they might not only join with you and the French, but defend themselves in case of any discovery of them and their Rogueries.

I pray, Sir, do but see what a Brand you put upon your Self by engaging with such Villains to destroy your Country. Do you think these things did not

render:

render you odious to the Protestant Interest in *Ireland*? Nay your old Passive-Obedience-Vermin began to look about them, when they saw the Attempts made upon the Person of the Duke of *Ormond*. What a Crime then was it, *Sir*, in the Parliament of *England*, to endeavour to disable such a Traitor as you from wearing a Crown? I hope your scoundrel Party are now satisfied of that Point; if not, they are such Rascals as it is not worth my while to satisfy them.

13. Must I leave *Ireland* thus? Did I keep you too long in that Country in my first Part, and are you the more willing to shear clear of it now? Truly, *Sir*, I must beg your Pardon, and pray your Patience a little while, for I have a 13th Paragraph well worth your remembring, and some Mens knowing. Did not your Brother and You, to encourage the poor dissenting Ministers in that Kingdom, and in pity to them, order 400*l. per Annum* to be paid amongst several of them to supply their Wants? And it is supposed he granted them Indulgence to worship the God of their Fathers as they thought most agreeable to his Holy Word: By which, *Sir*, your Brother and you thought to get a fair Reputation with those People; yet at the very same time, in a clandestine manner, gave the most severe Orders to persecute these poor deluded Wretches, that thought of nothing but Peace, having partook of his Bounty, and were not then jailed, and what they had, seized to the great impoverishment of themselves and Families. What hypocrisy and falseness was this, that two Princes should be such Villains to all the World? Consider this without blushing, if you can: Your Brother is, thanks be to God, beyond that Grace of blushing, but you may have time yet to recollect your self concerning this piece of Villany, and see how it became the Greatness of *James* Duke of *York* to engage in such a deep Act of Falshood. Surely, if my dear Brethren of the Protestant Religion had been sensible of this, they would have made Declarations of Abhorrence of you when you emitted yours of Indulgence in their behalf, after you had usurped the Throne, rather than have addressed you in such a manner as they did; but I hope they have had cause to repent of those Inadvertencies in your Brother's Reign and Yours, and also for being so forward to restore your Brother to his Throne, and you to your Native Country, otherwise than upon such Terms as might have secured the Religion, Laws and Liberties of these three Kingdoms. In Recompence of which great Zeal, your Brother and you plagued them sufficiently near thirty Years. I have great reason to believe that what they did was in the Integrity of their Hearts; and I trust God has forgiven them their Oversight in that Affair, I am sure I do from the bottom of my Heart. But of this I am certain, that this very Piece of Wickedness ought so to unite Mens Hearts against you, as never to consent to your returning hither any more.

14. Once more, and then I have done with this 20th Article, and that is the Case of the Marquess of *Antrim* in the Court of *Claims*. You'll do well to remember that a Day was appointed for his Trial; and after 7 Hours trial, (by the extraordinary Favour of your dear Protestant Brother's Letter, in which the good Gentleman was very peremptory) he was restored to his Estate as an innocent Papist, tho there were all the eight Qualifications in the Act of Settlement, the least of which would have rendered him incapable of being restor'd as Innocent:

nocent: For it was proved, 1. That he was to have a Hand in surprizing the Castle of *Dublin* in 1641, an early Rogue, I assure you, engaged in the Catholick Cause. 2. That he was of the Rebels Party before September 15. 1643. which was made appear by his hourly and frequent intercourse with *Renny Omoore*, and many others, being himself the most notorious of the said Rebels. 3. That he entered into the Roman Catholick Confederacy before the Peace in 1643. 4. That he constantly adhered to the Nuncio's Party against your Father's Authority. 5. That he sat from time to time in the Supreme Council at *Kilkenny*, (not at *St. James's*.) 6. That he signed that execrable Oath of Association. 7. That he was commissioned, and acted as Lieutenant-General from the said Assembly at *Kilkenny*. 8. That he had declared himself (by several Letters of his own penning) in conjunction with *Owen Ro-Oneal*, a constant Opposer to the several Peaces made by the Lord-Lieutenant with the Irish. Now what say you to 'all this? Was not here enough to have made the best King in Christendom at that time beat upon the Hoof? - Come, *Sir*, I see much pity in those gracious Eyes of yours for that poor Gentleman the Marquess of *Antrim*; and, whining, you say, Was all this proved? Yes; proved! the honest Commissioners of the Court of *Claims*, sat, good Men, 7 Hours, and heard the Cause with more Patience than ever *Bradshaw* heard your dear Father of precious Memory: and when the length of the Cause had almost broke their Hearts, up starts a pretty little prick-eard Evidence, called a Piece of Paper, from your Brother, which when read in Court, *Rainsford* an old Villain, in a most reverend manner said, The King's Letter on his behalf was Evidence without Exception; and thereupon declared the murdering Villain and Traitor, an innocent Papist.

Object. It may be you may say, 'It was strange such a Man should be declared 'Innocent: O woe is me! my Brother's Letter? I pray God he brings not my 'dear Father in; I am sure he knew no more of the Business than I did of *Talbot's* 'being Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Answer. Yes, your Brother's Letter: I hope you will not deny but he could write and read, tho *Jack Gibbons* could not; but if he could not, he had a set of Rogues that could both write and indit too, to his dear Heart's Content, such a Letter in behalf of *Antrim*. I pray, *Sir*, can you read? if you cannot, I will read it for you: therefore sit down, and do not cry, and spoil that foolish Face of yours; for Mrs. *Swetapple* your dear Pegg will come in by and by, and I shall be kickt out of Service. The Letter is as follows.

CHARLES R.

RIGHT Trusty and well-beloved Cousins and Counsellors, &c. we greet you well. How far we have been from interposing on the behalf of any of our Irish Subjects, who by their Miscarriages in the late Rebellion in that Kingdom of Ireland, had made themselves unworthy of our Grace and Protection, is notorious to all Men; and we were so jealous in that Particular, that shortly after our return into this our Kingdom, when the Marquess of *Antrim* came hither to present his Duty to us, upon the Information we received from those Persons who then attended us, by a Deputation from our

Kingdom of Ireland, or from those who at that time owned our Authority there, that the Marquess of Antrim had so misbehaved himself towards us, and our late Royal Father of blessed Memory, that he was in no degree worthy of the least Countenance from us, and that they had manifest and unquestionable Evidence of such his Guilt. Whereupon we refused to admit the said Marquess so much as into our Presence, but on the contrary committed him Prisoner to our Tower of London: Where after he had continued several Months under a strict Restraint, upon the continued Information of the said Persons, we sent him into Ireland, without interposing the least on his behalf, but left him to undergo such a Trial and Punishment, as by the Justice of that our Kingdom should be found due to his Crime, expecting still that some heinous Matter would be objected and proved against him, to make him incapable, and to deprive him of that Favour and Protection from us, which we knew his former Actions and Services had merited. After many Months attendance there, and (we presume) after such Examinations as were requisite, he was at last dismissed without any Censure, and without any transmission of Charge against him to us, and with a Licence to transport himself into this Kingdom: We concluded it was then time to give him some Instance of our Favour, and to remember the many Services he had done, and the Sufferings he had undergone, for his Affections and Fidelity to our Royal Father and our Self, and that it was time to redeem him from those Calamities, which yet do lie as heavy upon him since as before our happy Return. And thereupon we recommended him to you our Lieutenant, that you should move our Council there, for preparing a Bill to be transmitted to us, for the Re-investing him the said Marquess, in the possession of his Estate in that our Kingdom, as had been done in some other Cases. To which Letter, your our said Lieutenant returned us answer, That you had informed our Council of that our Letter, and that you were upon consideration thereof, unanimously of Opinion, that such a Bill ought not to be transmitted to us, the Reason whereof would forthwith be presented to us from our Council: After which time we received the inclosed Petition from the said Marquess, which we referred to the Considerations and Examinations of the Lords of our Privy-Council, whose Names are mentioned in that our Reference, which is annexed to the said Petition; who thereupon met together, and after having heard the Marquess of Antrim, did not think to make any Report to us, till they might see and understand the Reasons which induced you not to transmit the Bill we had proposed, which Letter was not then come to our Hands. After which time we have received your Letter of the 18th of March, together with several Petitions which had been presented to you, as well from the Old Souldiers and Adventurers, as from the Lady Marchioness of Antrim, all which we likewise transmitted to the Lords Referees, upon a second Petition presented to us by the Lord Marquess, which is here likewise inclosed, commanding our said Referees to take the same into their serious Consideration, and to hear what the Petitioner had to offer in his own Vindication, and to report the whole Matter to us: Upon a third Petition herein likewise inclosed, we required them to expedite with what speed they could. By which deliberate Proceedings of ours you cannot but observe, that no importunity how just soever, could prevail with us to bring our Self to a Judgment in this Affair, without very ample Information. Our said Referees, after several Meetings, and perusal of what hath been offered to them by the said Marquess, have

have reported unto us, That they have seen several Letters, all of them the Hand-writing of our Royal Father, to the said Marquess, and several Instructions concerning his treating and joining with the Irish, in order to the King's Service, by reducing to their Obedience, and by drawing some Forces from them for the Service of Scotland. That besides the Letters and Orders under his Majesty's Hand, they have received sufficient Evidence and Testimony of several private Messages and Directions sent from our Royal Father, and from our Royal Mother, with the Privy and with the Directions of the King our Father; by which they are persuaded that whatever Intelligence, Correspondence or Actions, the said Marquess had with the Confederate Irish Catholics, was directed or allowed by the said Letters, Instructions and Directions; And that it manifestly appears to them, that the King our Father was well pleased with what the Marquess did, after he had done so, and approved the same.

This being the true State of the Marquess his Case, and there being nothing proved upon the first Information against him, nor any thing contained against him in your Letter of March 18. but that you were informed he had put in his Claim before the Commissioners appointed for executing the Act of Settlement; and that if his Innocency be such as is alledged, there is no need of transmitting such a Bill to us, as is desired; and that if he be Nocent, it consists not with the Duty which you owe to us, to transmit such a Bill; as if it should pass into a Law, must needs draw a great Prejudice upon so many Adventurers and Souldiers, which are, as is alledged, to be therein concerned. We have considered of the Petition of the Adventurers and Souldiers, which was transmitted to us by you; the Equity of which consists in nothing, but that they have been peaceably in Possession, for the space of seven or eight Years, of those Lands which were formerly the Estate of the Marquess of Antrim, and others, who were all engaged in the late Irish Rebellion; and that they shall suffer very much, and be ruined, if those Lands should be taken from them. And we have likewise considered another Petition from several Citizens of London, near Sixty in number, directed to our Self, wherein they desire that the Marquess his Estate may be made liable to the payment of his just Debts, that so they may not be ruined in the Favour of the present Possessors, who (they say) are but a few Citizens, and Souldiers, who have disbursed very small Sums thereon. Upon the whole Matter no Man can think we are left engaged by our Declaration, and by the Act of Settlement, to protect those who are Innocent, and who have faithfully endeavoured to serve the Crown, how unfortunate soever, than to expose to Justice those who have been really and maliciously Guilty. And therefore we cannot in Justice, but upon the Petition of the Marquess of Antrim, and after the serious and strict Inquisition into his Actions, declare unto you, That we do find him innocent from any Guilt of rebellious Purpose against the Crown; and that what he did by way of Correspondence, or Compliance with the Irish Rebels, was in order to the Service of our Royal Father, and warranted by his Instructions, and the Trust reposed in him; and that the Benefit thereof accrued to the Service of the Crown, and not to the particular Advantage and Benefit of the Marquess. And as we cannot in Justice deny him this Testimony, so we require you to transmit our Letter to our Commissioners, that they may know our Judgment in

this Case of the Lord of Antrim, and proceed accordingly. And so we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, July 10. in the Fifteenth Year of our Reign, 1663:

To our Right Trusty and Right entirely Well-beloved Counsellor, James Duke of Ormond, our Lieutenant-General, and General Governour of our Kingdom of Ireland; and to the Lords of our Council of that our Kingdom.

By his Majesty's Command,

HENRY BENNET.

Entered at the Signet-Office, July 13. 1663.

Now, Sir, if you can prove your self not at all concerned in this Letter, you'll do a mighty piece of Service to your Self and Party, to acquit your self from the Imputation that lies upon you in relation to the same: But I must tell you, your old Friends at *St. Omers* had great encouragement you would in time more fully appear to the World a good Roman Catholick, from the Zeal you shew'd in behalf of this Marq. of *Antrim*; therefore how you can come off this Point, I cannot tell: I have seen such Negotiations between you and them in this Point, that I doubt your dear Brother could not have given you such a Letter: for if your Zeal for the Marquess had not been as great as his was, to join in the Murder of so many hundred thousand Protestants, for the Service and by the Command of your Royal Father and Mother, your Brother would never have exposed the Old Martyr to the Censure of all *Europe* in this Gracious Letter; which for Publick Good we have laid before you: And I pray for this once put on your Gracious Spectacles, and go along with me in some short Remarks that I shall make upon the same, which are as follow.

1. I observe, this Letter was for the sole Use and Benefit of the said Marquess and his Marchioness. Now what these two doughty Cards were, it will be worth while to consider. In the first place, as to this *Antrim*, there never was a King that shew'd so much Favour to so great a Rebel and Murderer upon Record, until your Brother did, and that by your Procurement: And therefore the poor Protestants of that Kingdom were sensible how Black and Fatal the Consequences of such Proceedings must have been to that Nation, had not our good God in Mercy prevented it; for what could they expect but another Rebellion, and if possible a far greater Judgment, when they saw a Murderer upon Record thus patroniz'd by your Brother and You? Truly, now I think on't, I can't imagine what Colour that Rogue had for any of his Actions, but the Command of your Father, and the Letter of your Brother: The Letter proves your Father's own Command, and yours and your Brother's wonderful Grace and Favour.

Well, what shall we say to these things? How could those Rogues that were Commissioners, escape the Reflections of Mankind in the severest manner? Truly, Sir, they had born many a severe one before; but the Case of this Rebel, Traitor and Murderer, more startled the Judgments of all Men, than all the Trials that came before them. Nay, the Gentlemen of the Long Robe stood

amazed that your Brother should give such a Letter, having devoted himself of that Authority, and reposed the Trust in Commissioners appointed for that purpose; and that they who had taken solemn Oaths *To execute nothing but according to, and in pursuance of the Act of Settlement*, should barely upon that Letter declare this Villain innocent. Nay, let me tell you, that the Popish Arch-Bishop of Tuam told Sir William Godolphin, (with whom he and I had some Discourse concerning the Case of Antrim) that Antrim himself stood in admiration at Yours and the King's Grace and Favour, who when he had notice of such a Letter, very much doubted its being of any use to him, because he had been so zealous in the Catholick Cause; but was exceeding glad that you and your good Brother had given such a noble Character of your Father in that Affair, as to make him a Party concerned.

2. Your Brother in that Letter was pleased to say, It was notorious to all Men he had been far from interposing on behalf of any of his Irish Subjects, who by their Miscarriages in the late Rebellion in Ireland, had made themselves unworthy of his Grace and Protection: Why then for this Irish Teague? Was he not one of his Subjects? Or did his joining with the Pope's Nuncio's Party against your Father's Authority, make him no Subject? And was that the Reason why your Brother interposed on his behalf? or was it because he did not miscarry in the Rebellion, but was a successful Rogue? For it is sometimes an unpardonable Crime in a great Officer to miscarry in an Undertaking: He did not it seems, but the mighty Work upon his Hands prospered bravely; who therefore in a most gracious manner was declared Innocent, and was worthy of your Brother's Grace and Protection. Truly, Sir, having your Royal Father's Direction and Command for what he did, and meeting with no Miscarriage in executing the Authority derived from him, but having laboured more abundantly than all the rest, and waded deeper in the Blood of the Protestant Party, was an Argument, I believe, would have prevailed with you or your Brother, or your Father either, to have protected the Marquess. I have read a Story of a Popish Arch-Bishop of Tuam in your Father's Time, who was, I find, guilty of a great Miscarriage: Being in company of this Antrim, he was slain, and some of our unlucky Souldiers ranfack'd his Sacred Irish Pockets, in which were some Letters of your Father's that discovered several Transactions between him and those good Subjects of his in Rebellion against the Government, and his gracious and large Offers of tolerating their Religion, and keeping all Places of Strength in their Possession, on Condition of raising 10000 Men to assist him here. Now, what a Mouth you make! Look how those radiant Eyes of yours roll about as if your poor Father had not a mighty Work upon his Hands, as well as Old Rowley and your Self; as if England, Scotland, and Ireland, did not stand in need of being converted as much in his Time, as in your Brother's or yours. Come, come, be a little civil once in your Life, and answer me a Question or two: Was it not a mighty Miscarriage in this old Priest, to have so many Papers taken from him? And if he had blest his old Eyes with the sight of your Restoration, I ask you again, Would not such a Miscarriage as this have made him unworthy of yours and your Brother's Grace and Protection? Now, Sir, Antrim was not so unhappy as to meet with such a Miscarriage, and therefore was abundantly worthy;

thy; nay rather than he should miscarry in his Cause, your Father is brought in for a Snack.

Your Brother was pleased to say, It was notorious to all Men he had not interposed in behalf of his Irish Subjects; which is as false as any thing in the World. You never said so, but you got him to say so; and I doubt not but you would have been as ready, if in his Place, to have given the Marquess such a Blessing as to procure it from your Brother. But to be short, to convince you of your Brother's Falseness, and to prevent your saying you knew nothing of any Interposition of yours on the behalf of the Irish Rebels, let me tell you I have seen above Forty of your Brother's Letters, and near a Hundred of yours, on their behalf, to the Duke of *Ormond* and *Rainsford*, and several others whose Names occur not at present, (these Letters were found in *Jolliff's House*) and not only so, but two Patents under the Great Seals of *England* and *Scotland*; the former granted to *Macquire*, and the latter to *Sir Philip Oneal*, when your Father went down to *Scotland* in 1641. To which Patents were annexed several Instructions to these great Undertakers of the pious Murders of our English Protestants: All which were brought to the Council on a Lord's Day in the Morning, in *January* 167 $\frac{1}{2}$; and several of Yours and your Brother's Letters, with the Patents, were read: Prince *Rupert* swore heartily while they were reading, and your Brother looked as if he had been Planet-struck. You may remember the old Iron Chest that stood in the Council-Chamber then in being, where these Religious Relicks had been preserved, had not *Sir Philip Floyd* by your gracious Commands and your Brother's, stifled them, as he did the two last Years of *Coleman's* traitorous Correspondency with *Lachaise* and others, in order (by yours and the French King's Assistance) to bring in Popery and Slavery, and to murder your good Brother. But to conclude this Head, if your Brother's Grace and Protection, and Yours, had signified no more to those Rogues than it did to the poor old Cavaliers, they would have valued it no more than they did your Father's Authority in *Ireland*, when they adhered to the Pope's Nuncio against him, tho' what they did was by his Authority.

In the last place, *Sir*, why should your Brother, and consequently both of you, deny shewing any Grace and Protection to the Irish while you were beyond the Seas, who were countenanced by your Letters to most of the Popish Princes of *Europe* for their Favour on your behalf? 'Tis true, for some Years after your Restoration, they were not so brisk about the Court; the Memory of *Forty one* was fresh with the Protestants: Your Cunning, not your Goodness to us, obliged you to restrain your Grace and Protection; but as soon as you had a War upon the Dutch by Sea, and a Fire to carry on by Land, who so much at your Court at *St. James's* as your Brother's Loyal Subjects, that had been most active in the Rebellion in *Ireland*? Nay, *Sir*, who was so much your Care as those who had not miscarried in the Rebellion, tho' they had in the Court of *Claims*, and were with much difficulty declared Nocent? What Summs you spent upon them, *Will. Chiffinch*, if he were alive, could tell; for he was your *Pander* for them, as well as Pimp to your Brother and you for the whoring Part of the then blessed Government.

3. Another thing I observe, is the great Care your Brother took to redeem the said Marquess of *Antrim* from the Calamities lying upon him, as well since as before his happy Return. This is a strange Contradiction: Was the Marquess a Man of such Merit? Why then did your Brother so basely commit him to the Tower of *London*? Why did he not prefer him for Merit, that he might have said he had preferred one Man in his Reign for his Merit? Had he been so dutiful to your Father of Glorious Memory, as to have engaged in the Murder of so many thousand Protestants in cool Blood, and did he all by his Royal Command, and for his Service, and could not your Brother have found a more suitable Recompence for a Person of such Merit than a Prison? You may say, The Complaints of the Irish Deputies compelled him and you to that Severity. What were all the Complaints in the World in comparison of your Brother's and your own Knowledge of his meritorious Actions, which I suppose was the great Argument prevailing with him to shower down the Grace of this Letter on the behalf of this Villain of a Marquess? But I labour under a great Difficulty how to reconcile this Grace and Severity together; and you having a logical reconciling Head of your own, may help me at this Pinch, because it may be of use to you some time or other, for you know you have much engaged me in your Service.

But I have a plaguy Memory sometimes, and therefore now I think on't, I cannot but observe that whilst your Brother took such Care to redeem this Marquess from his Calamities, Sir *John Webster*, who had lent your Brother 150000*l. Sterling*, lay under the Calamity of wanting his Money some Years before your Brother's Return, and ever after to his dying Day. Was not the Loan of such a Sum a meritorious Action? or if it was not, what shall it be called, a dutiful Behaviour? Well, why was it not recompensed? May be it wanted the Addition of the Blood of two or three hundred thousand Protestants to give it its due lustre. Unhappy Man! that he was not entred into that pious Service by the Royal Martyr, thereby to have a cogent Argument to use with the two hopeful Babes of Grace to get his Money with just Interest! He groaned, I say, under his Calamity, till he and his Family perished (I dare say) for want of Bread. Stay a little, I beg your gracious Pardon, your Brother did not forget the poor Man, for he graciously ordered him in a most deceit manner to be kickt down Stairs, when he most impudently came upon his Knees, and asked your grateful Brother but a King's Waiter's Place in lieu of the said Sum.

What say you to all this? Was there not a great difference between the Care he had of *Antrim*, and of Sir *John Webster*? Alas, good Marquess, he had born the heat of the Day, fought with many a naked Family, and lay under no Mischance; he drove many a Heretick into the Rivers in *Ireland*, it may be because his dear Marchioness would make Candles of the Tallow of their Bodies: These were Actions, these were Services which had merited. But alas, Sir *John* was a Protestant, and with such you know the Doctrine of *Merit* is laid aside as being of the Irish Strain: Therefore since he was such a Fool as to part with his Money to save two Vagabonds from starving, he was both Knave and Traitor too to ask it again from those who at that time stood in no need of him. But truly, Sir, I doubt the Marquess of *Antrim*, notwithstanding all his good Services.

vices for your Father, might have lain under his Calamity to his Death, without the least Relief, had he not made use of an impudent Court-Whore, whom he sufficiently greased in the Fist; and by a Paleful of Bribes thus poured into that cracks Pump, he obtained this mighty Return of Gratitude, and Grace and Favour: So now the Business is out, and we will make but one Observation more, and then pass to another Point.

4. Another thing I observe is, that rather than the Marquess should not be acquitted, your Brother and you will not spare the old Martyr, but bring him in for a Party concern'd in the Irish Rebellion. Truly, Sir, it was a lucky oversight, and I suppose it converted many an honest Man from being of Opinion that he was either a good Christian towards God, or a good King to his People; and that the Parliament that knew him so well as to call him to an Account, did neither believe the Doctrines of Passive Obedience or Non-resistance; and since they did not, I confess they are Points that have no Part or Portion in my Creed, no more than your Father's Name is among my Catalogue of Martyrs, or your Brother or you in my List of the good Kings of England.

To sum up the whole Affair of the Marquess of Antrim, in which your Father was so heartily and piously engaged, and your own dear Mother into the Bargain, let me close this Article with two or three undeniable Truths.

1. That England was to have been invaded with 10000 Irish Papists by the above-named Arch-Bishop of Tuam, in lieu of their having all the strong Holds of Ireland in their keeping, and the Toleration of their Religion, who no doubt promised themselves the Plunder of those Parts where they should quarter, provided they had no Miscarriage in their proceeding in that mighty Work your Father had upon his Hands. Coleman said it with much regret, that your Father was very short in that Point: and therefore since the poor Irish had so well performed his Command, and pursued his Directions and Instructions in destroying 150 or 200000 Hereticks, and had received no Reward, it was highly necessary for you and your Brother to give them Instances of your Royal Favour, and deliver them from the Calamities they lay under for want of your Grace and Encouragement: Therefore where your Father's Circumstances did not admit him to gratify his good Popish Subjects engaged in that Villanous Massacre, your Brother and you made it up to them to the utmost. And one thing by the way, to justify your good Brother in that Part of his Letter on Behalf of the Marquess of Antrim, that relates to your Royal Father of blessed Memory; to wit, *That it was by his Direction and especial Command, and that it was for his Service*: This appears plainly, if we consider that the bloody Massacre began Octob. 23. 1641. and your Father, of his tender Mercies to those Cut-throats, after they had murdered two hundred thousand English Protestants, did not proclaim them Rebels till the first of January following; and then by Proclamation gave strict Charge and Command that no more than Forty of them should be printed, and that none of them should be published till his Royal Will and Pleasure was further signified: And again, let Sir Philem Oneal's Patent, and the Patent of Macquier be considered, and you will find that your Brother and you might well say, *That what Antrim had done, was by the Command, and for the Service of your Royal Father of blessed Memory.*

2. I find that *England* was to be blest with 10000 Forces to assist your Father here in carrying on the mighty Work that was upon his Hands. *Scotland* was to be reduced to his Obedience by their Aid and Assistance; for your Father had a great Work to do in that his Native Kingdom, and *Antrim* was to have the management of it, thinking he had Rogues enough to do his Business here in *England*. Wherefore I hope, good Sir, none will blame your Brother or You for appearing so zealous on behalf of the said Marquess, since what he was to do in relation to *Scotland*, was by your Father's especial Direction; who being well pleased with what *Antrim* had done, and having approved the same, it was more than high time for you and your Brother to shew him some Instance of your Favour, and remember his good Services, and the Sufferings undergone through his Affections and Fidelity to your own dear Father, and your never-failing Brother, and to redeem him from the Calamities that lay heavy upon him, not only before, but since your happy Return to *England*.

3. That all the Incouragement your Brother and you gave the Irish Papists since your happy Return, was in pursuance of your great Duty and Affections to your Father and Mother, who were mutually engaged by the Advice of good Cardinal *Richieu*, and as zealous for the Irish having the Blessing of the Enjoyment of their Religion, tho by a Baptism of Blood and Fire, as that the Scots should be blest with *Laud's* Common-Prayer Book. And truly since your Father's great Pains met with such Success, your Brother and you would not be wanting to gratify those that had so abundantly laboured to please your Father, and had his Approbation for what they did. *Antrim* by this means gained his Point, and so did those Irish Papists that lay under no Miscarriage in the doing that glorious Work.

4. One thing more, and then I have done. If the Marquess of *Antrim* had been blest with but one of the eight Qualifications in the Act of Settlement, he had been an Object of the Grace and Favour of your Royal Brother and your Self; Surely then, when he had all the Eight, you ought not to have let him go off with the old rusty Title of a Marquess, but made him a Duke, nay somewhat more rather than fail; for you, I see, bore a mighty Affection to the Rogue, and that even to his dying Day. I will therefore say no more, but desire to know of you whether this was Encouragement sufficient to have engaged the Irish to join with the French in 1668, upon St. *Lewis's* Day, in such another Religious Work: I am sure you had no less than three Kingdoms to convert, and this was the usual way; I pray, Sir, let me know your Mind herein.

Thus, Sir, I have laid before you the Encouragement that your Brother and you gave the Irish Papists; Encouragement I think it is beyond all Contradiction.

Article 21.

21. Your Brother and you used the poor Seamen very scurvily in defrauding them of their Pay. You were not content to have the Lives of many thousands of Seamen thrown away in your two never-to-be-forgotten villanous Wars with the Dutch ; but those that escaped perishing in those Wars, their Families could not escape perishing at Land : For you in the Admiralty, and your villanous Navy-Board in *Mark-Lane*, joined together to defraud the Widows and the Fatherless ; and the Pay belonging to their Husbands and Parents, in a great Measure, went to make up a Bounty for some of your Favorite Captains, especially those of the Popish Party, whom you were resolved to encourage, tho it was with the Bread of those Widows whose Husbands had lost their Lives under your Command in both those Wars : Nay, many of those Seamen who escaped with their Lives, when they expected their Pay, were so basely defrauded, as I have in short observed already, that many of their Tickets from 1664, to the end of 66, were not paid, nor to this Day are, but to all Intents and Purposes lost ; and many others that got their Tickets, were forced to sell them at great loss, to the Ruin of themselves and Families. But I shall come to Particulars.

1. You and your Partisans were the first that began the Trade of paying your Seamen aboard the Ships ; which was much to their Loss, because by this means their Pay did not answer the Expectation of their poor Families, being forced to repair to places remote from their usual Abodes to get their Money : And when you were so good-natur'd as to let them have a little Pay, the expence of their Wives travelling to receive it, consumed so much of it, that they had but little left to maintain themselves and poor Children, and to pay the Debts contracted whilst their Husbands were kept without Pay : And the poor Seamen themselves, by reason of their being kept long out of their Pay, were forc'd to take up Clothes at great disadvantage, of their Purfers, or else of Slop-sellers that came on board, and sold them upon Credit. By which it is plain, that by this Force and Fraud the poor Sailors in your Time were miserably deprived of that, for which they had so dearly ventured their Lives in the Service of your Brother, under your Command.

2. You used to turn Men from Ship to Ship, that when they had served some time in two or three Ships, it may be by chance they got the Pay of one, which was most commonly the last they were in, while the Tickets for the other Ships they were forced to sell at great loss, to the Ruin of themselves and Families ; but sometimes their Captains received their Tickets, and got their Pay, and never answered the Seamen's Expectations of having the least Benefit by them.

3. How many Seamen, that they might be defrauded of their Pay, were prickt *Rum*, by which they were cheated of all ; and when they had the favour of petitioning, they were but abused : there were many also that being kept close on board, could not petition, and so their Pay was lost. I fear it is too much practis'd at this Day, but not so much as in your Brother's Reign, especially when you was Lord High-Admiral. Sir, this was your Management when in that great Post : and

and how those you got to succeed you in the Execution of that Office, carried themselves, is well remembred, who from time to time found out new Ways to ruin the whole Body of Seamen, as if those wicked Measures you left them were not sufficient to expose them as Villains of a deep Dye: Therefore they did, upon the strength of your Example, bravely improve their Estates and Fortunes out of the Ruins of so many thousand Seamen and their distressed Families. I shall be but short here, your own Books being sufficient to testify what Ways you used to defraud the Seamen of their Pay.

Well Sir, you may wipe your Face, for I suppose by this time you are got into a fine breathing Sweat. And what think you of all this? Are you not as black as Hell, tho the Prince of *Orange*, our present King, had not said one word to blacken you? But there is yet more Matter behind, that will shew you in your true Dress: But it's time you go and acquaint my old Landlady, your Italian Yoke-fellow, with what hath been said; and it's high time for me to forbear raking your stinking Kennel, for it even turns my Stomach. You may in a short time hear from me again, for I owe you a Kindness, and I will go to the utmost to pay it, that I may not appear to your Party either unjust or ungrateful. I hope by *Christmas* you may have the Remainder I intended you: Keep your self sweet and clean, and I shall give you the trouble of a further Account of the many Favours you have been pleased of your Royal Grace and Goodness to shower upon the English Nation. I pray remember me kindly to my old Mistress; and if it lay in my way, I would gladly do her the like piece of Service I have done to your gracious sweet Self. I suppose you will bring up the little Welsh Gentleman to writing and reading: pray let him understand some of your excellent Qualifications, that he may improve and grow upon them; he may be in time as great a Blessing to the Court of *Rome*, as you have been to the Protestant Interest.

The End of the Second Part.